

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 308

Copyright 1922 by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILROADS INTO BOSTON PROPOSED

Bill Filed for Incorporation of
Company to Finance the
\$100,000,000 Project

Incorporation of the Boston Rapid Transit Company for the purpose of financing the electrification of the railroads entering the North and South Stations; for the construction of a Union Station in the Back Bay district, and for authority to construct tunnels to connect with the two leading stations of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, is provided in a bill filed today with the Massachusetts House of Representatives by William J. McDonald, Boston real estate operator.

Under the terms of the bill the transit company is authorized to issue stock to an amount not to exceed \$100,000,000 and with the right to increase its capital stock. It was said today that Mr. McDonald and others interested in the proposition have discussed the subject with railroad officials and the bill is filed because of the financial conditions of the roads entering the city.

The proposed company would electrify the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and New York, New Haven & Hartford roads for a distance of 15 miles from the State House. From this it is hoped to obtain a better speed of service for the commuting public.

It is proposed to extend the Newton circuit of the Boston & Albany through the proposed Union Station, located in the Back Bay, and then by subway or otherwise to the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn terminal. It would also connect with the Boston & Maine at the North Station, for the purpose of giving improved service to the entire north of Boston.

It is pointed out by those interested in the plans that its acceptance will mean linking all the railroads entering Boston and will give through service to and from any station in the city.

The plan includes the erection of a new Union Station, possibly in the vicinity of the present Boston & Albany yards, in the rear of Mechanics Building. Proponents of the plan assert that the development of the Back Bay particularly fits it for the location of a Union Station. They also declare that the time has come for the electrification of the roads and for direct connection between all terminals.

The bill authorizes the new company to negotiate with existing transportation lines carrying freight, passenger, mail or express matter within a zone of 15 miles of the State House, for the consolidation, lease or purchase of said lines and to prepare and formulate plans incidental to a comprehensive plan to be submitted to the Legislature for the electrification and unification of transportation facilities within the Metropolitan District.

So far as the corporation is concerned, the bill provides that it shall consist of 24 directors, 15 to be elected annually by the stockholders, six to be appointed by the Governor, two for terms of three years, two for two years, and two for one year, and thereafter two of such directors shall be appointed annually by the Governor in place of those whose terms expire. The Mayor of Boston is authorized to appoint one director each year for a term of three years.

There is also a provision in the bill that the employees of the corporation shall participate in its profits under such laws, rules or regulations as shall be approved by the Commissioner of Corporations.

LT. HINTON RESUMES FLIGHT TOMORROW

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Nov. 23 (By The Associated Press)—Lieut. Walter R. Hinton, who arrived here Tuesday on his airplane flight from New York to Brazil, plans to resume his aerial journey tomorrow, flying over Dutch Guiana to Cayenne, capital of French Guiana.

At Cayenne the aviator will be close to the Brazilian border, and his next jump will be into Brazilian territory. According to his present plans he expects to arrive at Para, below the mouth of the Amazon, on Nov. 27.

INDEX OF THE NEWS NOVEMBER 22, 1922

General
Cars Minor Factor in Coal Shortage... 1
America Seeks Share in Mosul Oil... 1
Germans Warn American Drys... 1
Turks Eager to Discuss Oil Concessions... 1
Balkan States Strive for Railway Control 1
King Opens British Parliament... 1
British Reparations Policy Unknown... 2
American Urges Trade With Soviets... 2
Preparation for Mt. Everest Climb... 2
Financial

New Montana Treasure Field... 9
W. S. Rugg—Portrait... 12
Malayan Rubber Growers Hopeful... 9
Railroads Gain in First Nine Months... 9
Tendency of Stock Market Downward... 10
Stock Market Quotations... 10
Situation in Fuel Oil Good... 11
Great Britain's Expenditures in United States... 11
School Bank Deposits Increase... 11
Low-Priced Rails Drop Off 33 Per Cent. 11
Sporing

Brown-Dartmouth Football... 12
Spartan College Football... 12
Harvard Football Practice... 12
M. I. T. Basketball... 12
American Olympic Plans... 12
Archery Notes... 12
Oxford Track Outlook... 12
Features

The Page of the Seven Arts... 6
Lion Quixote, a Marionette... 7
The Household Page... 8
Our Young Folks' Page... 16
The Home Forum... 17
Right and Wrong

Editorials

AMERICA NEGOTIATES FOR SHARE IN DEVELOPING MOSUL OIL FIELDS

Question Complicated by Turks' Claim to District, and
Problem May Have to Be Thrashed Out Anew

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to confirm the report from Lausanne that negotiations are proceeding in London for America to share in the development of the Mosul oil fields in Mesopotamia. The history of these oft-bartered oil lands dates back to 1904, when the Sultan, learning that they might be lucrative, transferred them from the control of the Turkish Ministry of Mines to his own privy purse.

His action, however, aroused great opposition, and when the German experts who had been intrusted with the duty of surveying the district reported adversely to the Sultan and favorably to their own Government, he decided to let the matter drop.

In 1908, however, Darcy—the pioneer of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, prospected the country again, but it was not till 1912 that anything was done, and then the Germans took the lead in forming the so-called Turkish Petroleum Company, whose shares were held by the Deutsches Bank 25 per cent, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company (Shell) 25 per cent and the

CAR PROBLEM SEEN AS MINOR FACTOR IN COAL SHORTAGE

Added Rolling Stock Would
Only Increase Industry's
Peaks and Valleys

The following article is the ninth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There is plenty of bituminous coal at the mines today, and there is a tremendous demand for coal at the factories; hence it would seem at first thought that the only thing interfering with complete tranquillity in the American mining system is insufficiency of transportation. Nine persons out of ten dismiss the matter with a brief comment on "lack of cars," and yet economists insist that transportation actually is a minor issue in the waste and inefficiency that characterizes the coal system.

What is the "sufficient" number of cars which it is asserted would cover end coal difficulties? If the majority of the public and industrial users had their way, they would buy their annual supply of fuel a week before consumption begins. That would mean an even greater emergency fall demand for coal than there is today.

Mine-Rail Relations

More than a third of the total tonnage carried by railroads is coal, and about one-third of the soft coal production goes to produce steam to move locomotives. Those easily remembered facts show the closeness with which roads and mines are interlocked and express the tremendous task the roads already face in hauling America's fuel. If the demand for coal came steadily, in normal times, the cars could haul the coal. But the demand comes in peaks and valleys, every year; the high mark is in November, with an annual crisis; the low mark is in April, when the demand sinks so low that production universally is curtailed.

To put the matter in figures, the roads can carry 12,000,000 tons of soft coal a week, and a little more. The mines have a capacity to load 15,000,000 tons a week and no one knows how much more. When coal demand is sluggish 7,500,000 tons may represent a week's output, but when demand is great as it is this month all the mines in all the fields seek to enter the market at once. The amount that they cannot load, the operators naturally term "lost on account of car shortage." This is a deceptive car shortage, for if by some miracle all the cars asked for could be supplied the market would soon be glutted with coal, and instead of car shortage, the operators would report "lack of demand" as their limiting factor.

The nation undoubtedly needs more cars, but an excessive supply. It is asserted, would simply allow buyers to indulge even more freely their expensive habit of buying coal at the last minute. It would make the last minute.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

CONGRESS SEEKS
DAUGHERTY FACTS

Committee to Get Statement From
Attorney-General's Accuser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The House Judiciary Committee adopted a resolution today calling on Oscar E. Keller (R.), representative from Minnesota, to present by Dec. 1 a statement of facts showing the alleged act or acts for which he has asked for the impeachment of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. Keller was requested to name, so far as possible, "the persons involved in each transaction, the time and place thereof, and the witnesses by which such facts can be established."

COMPANY SETTLES
\$670,000 WAR CLAIM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Settlement of a claim of the Government growing out of a war contract was reached today with the agreement of the Derby Manufacturing Company of Derby, Conn., to pay \$670,000 into the United States Treasury.

A controversy arose from the sale by the Derby company of scrap copper left over from the manufacture of war munitions, the Government claiming that the copper so disposed must be replaced at current market prices.

NON-STOP CONTINENTAL FLIGHT

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Nov. 23—David R. Davis of Idaho, Cal., announced today he would make a second attempt to fly from Riverside to New York without stop, at the same time within the next week. Mr. Davis' flight was forced to make a stop across the continent a year ago ended in a forced landing in Texas.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD PROJECT INDORSED

State-wide co-operation of the planning boards of all towns and cities in Massachusetts by a state planning commission and the mutual co-operation of the 40 municipalities in the Metropolitan District of Boston through a Metropolitan Planning Board was enthusiastically indorsed at three history-making sessions of the ninth annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards yesterday.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

BALKAN COUNTRIES STRIVE TO CONTROL RAILWAY IN THRACE

Line Leading to Dedeagatch
Chief Point at Issue at Lau-
sanne Peace Conference

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 23.—The powers that be seem determined that as far as they are able to control matters the proceedings of the Near Eastern conference shall do nothing to disturb the quiet serenity of Lausanne. One by one the apostles of democratic control of foreign affairs have disappeared and with the passing of Mr. Lloyd George, the resistance to return to secret diplomacy has become so slight that the delegates at the present assembly have been constrained at the outset to take what will probably become known as the "oats of Chateau d'Uchy."

This binds them to issue nothing beyond an agreed communiqué drawn up by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy, while a ban has also been put on industrial communications to journalists by the delegates. As M. Barrere explained it in a speech, which curiously enough was immediately circulated in the press, the idea is that diplomacy dislikes publicity and finds discussion in the market place disconcerting. Thus it desires that nothing shall leak out, except what half a dozen diplomatic mandarins consider fit for the public to know, while they settle the destinies of millions of people in secret.

Russia's Reply Awaited

How long engagements of this description can last, how long, indeed, public opinion will stand for them remains to be seen. Probably the plan will work here until some decision unfavorable to one party or another can be taken.

So far we have not approached that stage. The first two days were consecrated to the discussion of procedure. Of this there is little of public interest save an arrangement to divide the work of the conference into three commissions, dealing (1) with territorial and military questions, including the future régime of the Straits, (2) capitulations and protection of minorities, and (3) financial and economic matters. It was further agreed that Russia and the Black Sea states should participate in the discussion concerning the Straits, but the conference noted that no reply had yet been received from Moscow to the invitation already given. Incidentally, it is reported that a Bolshevik representative arrived, unknown to the Swiss police, and that he is hiding somewhere in Lausanne.

No 1 commission commenced its work yesterday morning, when the discussion opened on Turkey's European frontier. Ismet Pasha, the Kemalist delegate, demanded the frontier of 1913 and repeated his plea for a plebiscite for Western Thrace, insisting that Turkish possession of that territory was necessary for the defense of Constantinople. Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Greek Premier, argued that the Greeks could not accept this, while the Little Entente attitude voiced by the Jugoslav and Rumanian delegates opposed a plebiscite for Western Thrace as an infringement of the Treaty of Neuilly, and demanded a neutral zone on both sides of the Turkish frontier, from the Black Sea to the Aegean.

Bulgaria's Interests

The chief struggle here is obviously for the Dedeagatch railway and whatever settlement is effected it would seem necessary to place it outside the control of the Turks for whom it would only have a military value. Commercially, the line primarily serves Bulgarian commercial interests and a step in the direction of the establishment of permanent peace in southeastern Europe would be taken if the traffic thereon and at Dedeagatch were rendered free from interference by either Turkey or Greece.

Ismet promised to reply to the objections raised today.

Meantime it is satisfactory to report that nothing has yet happened to disturb the accord reached between Great Britain, France and Italy. Since unbound optimism reigns within these three delegations it is regrettable to state that it is not shared in other quarters. It is to be hoped that the present display of solidarity will continue when the real difficulties which affect the particular interests of the western European powers are approached. This, however, it is necessary to remember: that the real test will only be reached when the conference attempts to come to decisions on controversial points and is met by a Turkish refusal to accept them.

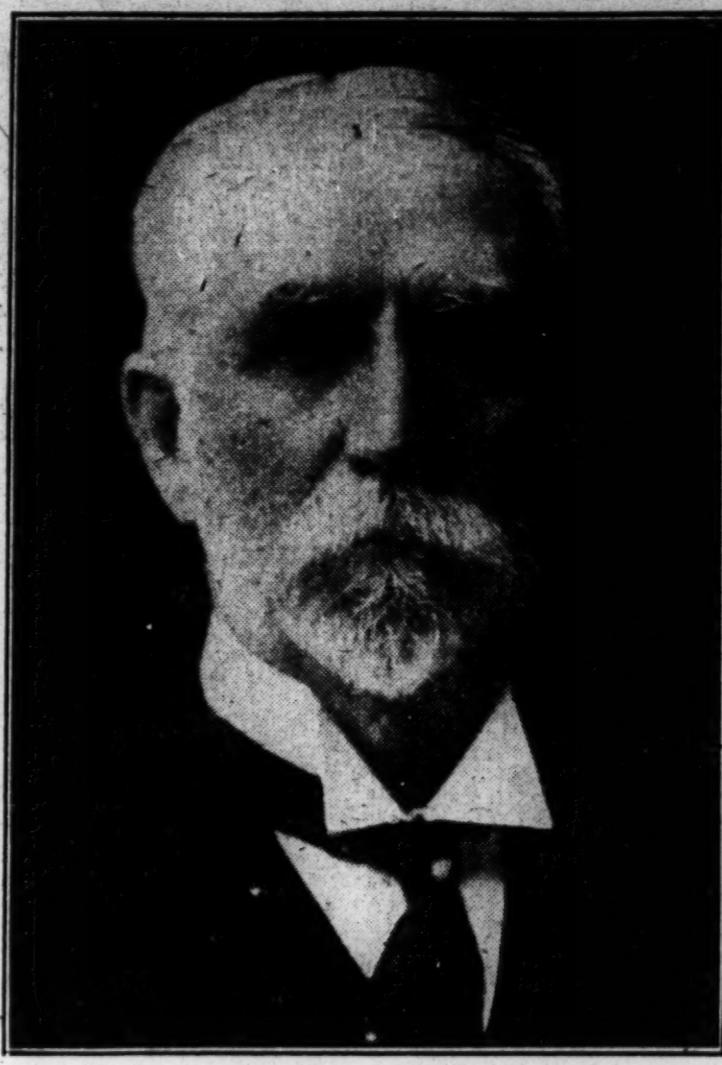
As matters stand the Allies only agreed as to the terms they will demand, not upon what they are prepared to enforce. And between the two there is likely to be considerable difference.

Salonika Free Zone
Established by Greeks

By Special Cable

A BOLYAL decree has been signed establishing Salonika harbor as a free zone for Serbian imports and exports, according to the Treaty. This means an important commercial development for Jugoslavia.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)



Dr. James L. Barton

Senior Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and Chairman of the Near East Relief, Who Is Protecting at Lausanne the Interests of American Educational and Philanthropic Institutions in the Levant

MR. GARTLAND SAYS HE WAGERED \$2000

Witness in Land Sale to City
Today Tells How He Spent
Sum Received for Services

Declarating that \$2000 of the \$4000 he admits he was paid for "expert services" as a real estate agent in the sale of the Synagogue and land of the Congregation Beth Israel at Baldwin Place, North End, to the city of Boston last September for parking purposes, was wagered on the result of the primary election on Sept. 12, John J. Gartland, former State Senator, testified today at the resumed hearing by the Boston Finance Commission in the course of its inquiry into that transaction. The witness denied that he had ever paid one penny of this to any councilor of the city of Boston or to anyone else to promote the deal.

The names of Councilman William J. Walsh, David J. Brickley, and James T. Moriarty were again mentioned repeatedly in connection with the testimony given at today's investigation by the commission. At the first hearing the name of Councilman John A. Dohogue was also mentioned by John C. L. Dowling, counsel for the commissioner, who is examining the different witnesses, while Chairman Michael H. Sullivan occupies a position similar to that of a trial judge.

Mr. Gartland had been placed on the witness stand late yesterday afternoon and after admitting that he had received \$4000 for his services to the Congregation Beth Israel in the real estate transaction with the city, declined to tell how he had spent \$2000 of this sum.

Questioned by Counsel Dowling as to why he was reserved as to that disclosure, Mr. Gartland said that he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

BOSTON THROGS GREET THE "TIGER" WITH ENTHUSIASM

Military Escort and Parade Are
Features of Arrival—One
Address in City

Thousands of Boston citizens assembled downtown this afternoon to welcome Georges Clemenceau, war Premier of France, on his arrival from New York City to give New Englanders at first hand his views of the relations between the two great republics, France and the United States. The "Tiger" brought with him a new appeal to America and a broadside of friendly criticism to be launched in his speech in Tremont Temple tomorrow afternoon.

Cheered all the way from New York, M. Clemenceau in his special train reached the South Terminal Station, where an automobile stood by the tracks ready for him. Passing through the ranks of a military guard of honor, M. Clemenceau entered the square in front of the station, where a great chorus of welcome went up from the masses of people who had stood for nearly an hour awaiting his arrival.

Greeted by Committee

At the South Station M. Clemenceau was officially greeted by a reception committee headed by Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, and including high military and naval officers, as well as prominent Boston citizens. Francis L. Higginson Jr., whose special guest he will be during his two-day sojourn in Boston, was a member of the reception committee.

The chief feature of M. Clemenceau's program today was a parade which formed outside the station, passing over the following route: Federal Street to Milk, to Post Office Square, to Congress, State, Washington, School, Beacon, Arlington, to Commonwealth Avenue, to Copley Square, and thence to the residence of Mr. Higginson, 215 Commonwealth Avenue.

The route of the parade, and also many business blocks and homes in the city, were profusely decorated with the French and United States colors, and with flags of the other Allies.

The program called for a visit to City Hall for a welcome by Mayor Curley on behalf of the city of Boston. Another halt was scheduled at the State House where Governor Cox and several hundred guests waited in the Hall of Flags to greet the distinguished guest on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"I approach the Atheneum of the New World with a palpitating heart, but a full assurance of fair play and more than a kind reception."

"TIGER" SURE BOSTON Will Give Fair Play

two American addresses, in which he laid at the door of the United States blame for present conditions in Europe, is expected to be echoed in the Senate during the next few days.

Moreover, it is suggested here that the antagonism of certain senators against the former French Premier may interfere with plans to invite him to address the Senate on the occasion of his visit to Washington. Although the Senate is desirous of extending every courtesy, there is no mistaking the hostility on the part of many senators who regard his utterances as ill-advised and based on absolute mis-understanding of American sentiment.

Plan May be Changed

Senate leaders who took a prominent part in defending and opposing the Versailles Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant, including William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, were sharply critical of the condemnation of America's attitude since the war. It is believed here that, if this resentment is aired in the Senate Chamber, it may have the effect of changing the "Tiger's" whole plan of campaign to persuade America to come again to the rescue of France.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, who led the fight of former President Wilson to promote the League of Nations in the Senate, is expected to make a formal answer to M. Clemenceau. Other senators, too, it is assured, will have something pertinent to say.

Mr. Borah declared that the Versailles Treaty for which M. Clemenceau seeks support, is responsible for the misery and danger he depicted, while Mr. Hitchcock, in an authorized statement, said that the cry of "wolf" as to the danger of German aggression and a new European war is the direct result of the provocative attitude of France toward Germany.

Placing Responsibility

"I am unable to accept M. Clemenceau's argument," said Senator Borah, adding:

He tells that Europe is sweltering in misery. For her we have the deepest sympathy. But there is no man living more responsible for the present misery of Europe than M. Clemenceau. He more than any other is responsible for the misery and general destruction in terms of the Versailles Treaty. He more than anybody else stood in the way of the American delegation's efforts to modify the treaty and make it so that under it Europe could recover.

The Versailles Treaty is utterly destructive of the economic life of Europe. That is the judgment of every economist I know of on the present situation. It is also the judgment of leading Americans who have gone to Europe and returned after studying the situation. The present condition of Europe is due more to the terms of the Versailles Treaty than any other one thing. Europe never can recover under its terms. Misery and suffering, so long as it obtains. Now, M. Clemenceau is directly or indirectly asking us to enforce this Treaty or to help enforce it. To do so would add misery and suffering to Europe.

Wrong Them in Message

If M. Clemenceau would show the American people how they could help the suffering millions of Europe and actually bring relief to them, he would find great sympathy here. But when he talks further punishment, talks in effect war, preaches destruction and dismemberment, as in effect he does, I am of

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Teachers Club: Illustrated lecture on "Yellowstone Park and the Canadian Rockies," assembly hall, English High School, 4:30.

Boston University Menorah Society: Address by Alexander Erin, Temple Israel, 8.

Affiliated Technical Societies: "Commercialization," by Prof. E. P. Warner and others, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated travelogue, "The Romance of Arizona," W. D. O'Neill of Phoenix, Ariz., 8.

Women's City Club: Country party given by Mrs. James J. Storrow, Normal School Gymnasium, 8.

Boston City Club: Concert, Peerless Quintet, Auditorium, 8. American Legion: "Allied Bazaar," Unit House, Park Square.

Scots Charitable Society: Anniversary dinner, Hotel Brunswick, 6:30.

One Hundred and First Infantry Veterans Association: Meeting, Y. D. Club, 290 Huntington Avenue, 7:30.

Army and Navy Service Committee: Bazaar, 15 West Cedar Street, until 8.

National Association of Cos. Accountants: Boston Chapter: Meeting, Young's Hotel, 30 Tremont Street, 7:30.

Swedish Charitable Society of Boston: Fair, Horticultural Hall, until 10.

Alpha Tau Omega: Reception, 27 Bay State Road, 8:30.

North Bennett Street Industrial School: Exhibition of "objets d'art anciens," 7 to 10.

Theatres

Hollis—"He Who Gets Slapped," 8:15. Keith's—Vaudouille, 8.

Majestic—Vaudouille, 8. Selwyn—"It's a Boy," 8:15.

St. James—"Meanest Man in the World," 8:15.

Steinert Hall—Tony Sarg's Marionettes in "Uncle Wiggily's Fortune," 4: "Don Quixote," 8:15.

Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Musical: Symphony Hall—Pianoforte recital by Sergel Bachmannoff, 8:15.

Fine Arts Theater—"The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.

Radio

WNAC (Boston)—9:30 to 11, concert, Miss Helen Roche, pianist.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7:30, bedtime story for children; 8: "Hints on Home Furnishing," Miss Harriet Webster.

KYW (Chicago)—8, instrumental and vocal concert.

WJZ (Newark)—7, Jack Rabbit stories; 8:30, musical, Zona Male Griswold, soprano; 9:15, "The Use of Intelligence Tests in the School," Ruth S. Clark.

WGI (Medford, Hillside)—8:30, concert, May Shepard Hayward, soprano, Wilhelmina Wagner, pianist.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price: one year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

the opinion that his message will find many to disagree.

Others who denounced M. Clemenceau's utterances were Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, who said that Europe is simply "after more of our money"; T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader, who lead the fight against the Treaty, refrained from comment.

Members of the Administration, who refused to be quoted, indicated that M. Briand had gone over the ground covered by M. Clemenceau last year and that it had all been threshed out at the Washington Conference. It was intimated that M. Clemenceau's statements indicated that France had not progressed within the last year, a condition to which this country would be loath to accept as true.

Tiger Ends Strenuous Day in Fine Trim for Journey to Plead His Cause in Boston

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—M. Clemenceau has bidden New York farewell. Hereafter, he will return only on fly-away visits, as when he stops for a few hours on his return from Boston on Sunday en route for Washington and the west, and as when he pauses for a few days of rest after his trip before sailing for France on Dec. 13.

His last day was in some respects the most strenuous of all. The transcript of his Metropolitan Opera House speech had omitted many of the high lights, and he spent a good part of the morning translating it into French—starting at 3 in the morning—and piecing it together from his own notes for dispatch to L'Illustration in Paris.

Talks From Same Text

His most important engagement during the day was his speech at a luncheon given him at noon at the New York Chamber of Commerce, attended by 1000 business men and their guests. In some respects his speech was briefer than his effort of Tuesday. In a smaller hall, amid the intimacy given by an after-dinner occasion, he was more eloquent and the coherence of his appeal was more firmly knit.

His text was as before, that "America left Europe Too Soon," and that the essential policy for France he would always fight for was "to always remain faithful with England and America, and to do everything that is necessary to obtain this result." As was anticipated his reference to Germany partook strongly of the spirit of reconciliation.

The frankness and bluntness of his references to America's truncated responsibility in Europe again brought a tremendous ovation from a thoroughly neutral-minded audience that was outwardly, at least, measurably moved by his courageous speech.

During the day he also found time to greet 250,000 school children in Brooklyn as he rode through ranks, over a mile long, lined up to see him. He reviewed again in Brooklyn the twenty-third regiment of the New York National Guard, and in the afternoon he held an impromptu last reception.

Has Own Concert

He missed Ignace Paderewski's concert at Carnegie Hall, which he had promised to attend, so M. Paderewski, one of his fervent admirers, came at 7 o'clock, as M. Clemenceau said, like the mountain coming to Muhammad, and played Schubert, Chopin, and his own nocturnes and minuet until it was time for the day to come to an end.

All reports agree that Clemenceau is in excellent trim to stand the exacting trip ahead of him. Neither the adulation of the crowds nor the outburst of senatorial criticism, which he will meet at close quarters next week, has shaken his composure nor distracted his mind from what he considers the sacred duty of his mission to America. He leaves New York with the success of the first phase of that mission assured.

His speech to the Chamber in part follows:

I often hear that you are a young nation. Don't believe it! Don't believe it! You are as old as any European. Your ancestors have labored and suffered with ours. But you have a new field, a magnificent field—the best that there was.

It is not to be conceived that America will ever be a thing of the past. Not I. Don't say that you remain as you are, but you ought to strive to get better and better; and the beauty of it is that if a man does something right it is good for the man; it helps him, because each will try to live better and better.

Only let me tell you, if I have any reports to pass upon you, the trouble is it is absurd, with your press and wireless and telegraph and telephones and everything that I don't find you as well informed as you ought to be. You are as well informed as have me a great many Americans in Paris. Do you know what they do? They live among themselves. They talk of Fifth Avenue, of Broadway, of business, Cal-

ifornia—I don't know what; but they don't take the trouble to learn French and go and see the French and mix up with them and get at the bottom of the real information that can be got from those people. That is what I complain of. Learning French is nothing. Ask your soldiers.

Responsible for Havoc

Yesterday I heard at the Metropolitan the "Marcellin," and I thought, against whom was that great national song brought to the people? Against Germany, against the Germans, who wanted to pull the French Revolution down and to re-establish autocracy. I don't mean to abuse them. They are what they are. They have been a great power, and do not see that they should not be a great people again.

There is no shame in it. But I don't care so much about that as I care for the effect upon Germany.

Don't you see that a great empire, as far as Germany to Great Britain, among the Allies and all these quarrels between France and England. If they be useful, I don't object to quarrels; there is something good in them when for a good end. But they were perfectly useless and did not bring any good to anybody, but were a great expense.

There are two Germans, the democracy and the militarists. We are supposed to be militarists. We are depending upon our payments. Nobody knows that they are preparing for war again every day. I have it here—a long list of the guns, the machine guns, the canons, and so on, that are found throughout the world.

Now, after this three-power entente which they have arranged with the barbaric Turks and the anarchistic Russians, they are able to have armament built for them without our being able to prevent. There is the Government in Bavaria, headed by Hindenburg, that one of these days wants to make war and democracy and crush it if it can, and if it is not, there is a chance of establishing peace on a solid basis.

An Eye to Consequences

It is not for us to interfere, but it is for us to calculate the consequences of what we are doing, and I tell you we are militarists because we want to defend our country.

Well, then, I ask you to do this for the reparations, and I propose that it is perfectly useless to speak of debts because the moment you have a peace, stability established trust will be re-established, and fine food for bankers, they know how to make of it, and instead of us going to them and asking them to do something for us, they will come to us and say: "Isn't there some business for us to transact?" At that moment you will see we are ready to pay.

I don't want to conquer Germany. At the time of the last treaty we did not want to make it necessary to become a Frenchman. Not for one moment.

John T. Green of the American Trust Company and Edward P. True of the Old Colony Trust Company testified regarding the accounts of Councillor Walsh and Brickleby. Mr. Walsh it was brought out, had deposited with the American Trust Company \$400 in cash on Sept. 8 and \$200 in cash on Oct. 9. Other deposits were generally of coupons or checks, while the cash deposits were small.

It was testified that Councilor Brickleby had deposited with the Old Colony Trust Company \$710 in cash on Aug. 15 and \$350 in cash on Sept. 8, while analysis of the other deposits showed them to be checks as a general thing and some cash.

Isaac Heller of Roxbury, president of the Congregation Beth Israel, testified to the part he took in the transactions attendant upon the sale of the property, saying that Mr. Ballen had voluntarily come to him to solicit the agency for the congregation in the sale of the land. He said that Mr. Ballen had received \$5000 at first and that later he asked for \$4000 more if the enterprise was to succeed.

Mr. Heller said that he was consulting with Mr. Ballen and John J. Conroy another agent in the sale when Mr. Garland came to the door and said, jokingly, that he would guarantee the success of the enterprise himself for \$4000. Later Mr. Heller said he saw Mr. Garland receive \$4,000, \$2000 in cash and \$2000 in a certificate of deposit which Mr. Conroy held.

DRY DELEGATES REPRESENT STATE

Massachusetts prohibitionists who will attend the convention of the World League Against Alcoholism in Toronto will do so as delegates officially appointed by Governor Cox.

The Governor this morning sent word to headquarters of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League that he appointed as delegates practically the entire list of those who will represent the Bay State at the opening of the convention tomorrow morning.

In making these appointments official Governor Cox was following the example of former governors of the State, who have for some time appointed delegates to various temperance gatherings. The present list includes Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, national superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; G. Loring Briggs, chairman of executive committee, Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C. Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; S. H. Thompson of Lowell, chairman of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee; Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, assistant recording secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Boyd P. Doly, general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism; Malcolm C

PORT OF BOSTON A NATIONAL ASSET

Shipping Board Member Says
It Should Be Given Consideration on This Basis

The port of Boston is a national as well as a local asset and should be considered on this basis, said Edward C. Plummer, New England representative of the United States Shipping Board, in addressing the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the Copley Plaza today. In pursuing his subject, "What Are We Aiming At in New England Shipping?" Mr. Plummer said:

It is most appropriate that here on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, where American shipping has its birth and where for so long a day was made maritime record never surpassed, that we should discuss the problem of an American merchant marine at a time when one more effort is being made in Congress to restore the United States Flag to its rightful position upon the seas.

It was Washington in his messages to Congress and Jefferson in his report as Secretary of State, who demonstrated the absolute necessity of a merchant marine for the producers and consumers of this country, and who secured these laws which gave direct, as well as indirect, aid to merchant shipping.

So long as those laws remained we flourished upon the sea. When they were abandoned the warning words of America's shipping were verified—our shipping disappeared.

I shall not review the history of America's shipping decline, or cite the methods, many of them unfair, which hurried it.

Argument for Federal Aid

If any open-minded man wanted a conclusive argument in favor of Government aid to American ships, he could find it in the recent annual reports made to the stockholders of the Furniss-Wittry and Prince Steamship Lines. There, in explaining their ability to pay a dividend of 10 per cent, free of taxes, it is stated, "In view of the profit coming from the more operation of those ships, but from business enterprises in which the previous earnings of these lines had been invested. Manifestly the business enterprises in which these steamship lines are owners not only provide business for such ships but they give a direct financial benefit to the nation as a whole. Consequently, until such time as American steamship lines can be developed and can acquire such business support as those competitors have, only Government aid can enable American ships to live in our foreign trade."

The fundamental thought in the pending shipping bill is to be found in Title VI, which compels the co-ordination of rail and water transportation. That provision means the practical elimination of freight blockades, the regular travel of cargoes along their natural courses.

Already the Shipping Board is mandated to see that all American ports are well developed. The proposed law will make possible the performance of this mandate. The \$50,000,000 which the producers of Nebraska, and the \$100,000,000 which the farmers of Iowa have lost this season by reason of transportation delays speak for themselves. They are losses which have come with full crops herefore, and they will come with full crops hereafter, unless a change similar to that here proposed is made.

Ability to Reach Markets

Ability to reach the market at the minute the market calls means the same today as it did in those years when the wise merchants of Massachusetts were building those marvelous clipper ships for trade in the Far East. Our ships led the profession and our people prospered accordingly. It is the middle west that suffers most because of insufficient transportation facilities, and yet it is in the middle west that opponents of American shipping have spoken not only of the need of a good Government aid to ships, but they have persuaded many of those same people that it is entirely proper for the Government to use American money, which it refuses to American systems of transportation, to aid in developing the transportation systems of their competitors, on the theory that they may share in the use of their competitors' semi-annual rights of way which they must help build, though such competitors' territory, and which cannot be made available for many years.

Every improvement in transportation facilities is to be encouraged, no matter where it is located, but using the neighbor's lawnmower is not the most effective method of promoting local friendships.

How important the competition of American shipping is to the growth of services and reducing the costs of transportation between this and other countries, thereby directly benefiting all our people, has been illustrated by our New York-South American line. For 40 years there was practically no American competition on that route, and our trade suffered accordingly. Now that we have put on first-class ships our competitors have been forced to follow our lead. That means better service, and our people will be the beneficiaries. We may not be able to carry the cargo as cheaply as they can, but we shall have compelled them to give our people transportation at the lowest possible figure—and that's all our people need. They can do the rest.

Importers Not Fooled

Importers must not be fooled by the apparent frequency of service from South America which they now enjoy. Shipping men generally believe that should the Shipping Board for any reason abandon its Boston-South Ameri-

can service the foreign flag steamers in this trade will thereafter only occasionally call at this port. Fortunately, the New England interests, to realize the importance of this direct service, are seriously considering the purchase of American Flag steamers, thereby assuring Boston a permanent direct trade. I would urge New England shippers, in order to protect their own interests, to support in the most generous manner this South American line, for it is in the co-operation of this character that Boston can expect to enjoy adequate ocean transportation from this port.

The same business co-operation and business interest which has made the English lines above referred to, strong, can make possible this South American line. In a long time Boston's ocean business has been hampered by differences on basic charges like grain and packers' amounts. The justification for the original amount of that differential has passed away; that they are today unjust the empty elevators sufficiently test. A readjustment should be had. Not for the purpose, or to the end of a new differential, but for the purpose of giving Boston and the shippers of this country the right to utilize the trade location and natural advantages of this always accessible harbor to proper advantage. This port is a national, as well as a local asset, and should be considered on that basis.

And here again comes in that fundamental factor which underlies not only Government aid in shipping but all international trade. Every improvement in, and cheapening of, transportation means an increase in the amount of cargoes transported, the regulation of movement of transportation that did so much to lift England's merchant fleet from 3,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons and created business for three times that tonnage by vastly increasing world trade and making possible an immense increase in industrial production to the benefit of all nations. These proposed improvements in transportation facilities mean a corresponding increase in the world's international trade—an increased ocean business in which the ships of all maritime nations will have a share, and in which we propose that hereafter, as of old, the United States shall have its proper part.

Delay Continues Expense

To delay is to continue the useless expenditure annually of millions of dollars for idle ships; to lose all those trade advantages which this war-built fleet has put into our hands; to put us again within the trade control of our competitors in foreign markets and to send the bulk of that vast fleet of steel steamers, built with the people's money and which legislation could make an asset instead of a liability, to the scrap heap, those wooden craft already have gone.

We seek no monopoly in trade. We recognize that from the very nature of her empire Great Britain well may aspire to have merchant tonnage three times the size of that which carry our flag in foreign trade; but every American can and should stand squarely on his own feet and be guided by the Ames of Massachusetts, that we must always have a merchant fleet capable of handling 60 per cent of the cargoes which our people furnish to, and take from, the other nations of the world.

That is less than England has claimed and taken in her foreign trade; why, then, should this smaller amount be denied to us?

President Conveys Laddie Boy's Tail wag

Live Wires Club Receives Letter
From Mr. Harding

HARDWICK, Mass., Nov. 23.—President Harding in a letter recently received by the Live Wires Club, a boys' organization founded here last summer by John Hays Hammond, conveyed his good wishes and "the very friendly tail wag of Laddie Boy, the White House Airedale." He also sent his autographed photograph.

The president of the club, which is composed of boys between 10 and 13 years of age, is Donald MacMillan. The letter says, in part:

"Because your members are all young live wires I am very happy to send to the club an autographed photograph for a place in its offices and I am more than happy to express my very cordial good wishes and the added hope that the ambitions of your membership will be fully realized."

"I understand the club possesses a dog. Let me convey to him the very friendly tail wag of Laddie Boy, the White House Airedale. Any good dog is devotedly fond of boys and I do not believe a boy would be quite natural if he did not love a faithful dog."

DRESSING TO EXPRESS PERSONALITY IS URGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23 (Special) — Personality expressed in clothes has become a lost art as the fundamentals of American efficiency have been more and more applied to the manufacture and distribution of clothes, H. Anthony Dyer, painter of Italian scenes and subjects, asserted in an address on "Women's Dress from the Standpoint of an Artist" before the Rhode Island Council of Women yesterday.

"Here in America women buy their clothes by the number, the price and the color, so thoroughly standardized have the manufacturers made the garments they place on the market for women's wear," said Mr. Dyer. "The art of dressing to express one's personality is a fine art. It should not be a business dependent upon enormous advertising."

Manufactured and sold by
"An Organization of Women"
It is unexcelled for CLEANING and SHINING WHITE ENAMELED WOODWORK, Ivory Tinted and Mahogany Furniture. Piano, Victrola and Egg Shell Finish look like new after its use.

Removes white spots, ink stains and finger marks from highly finished products. Cleans Without Washing. Full Directions on Bottle.

At Dealers 50¢ Mail Orders, Case of 2 Bottles, \$1.00.

Pex Products Co.
"An Organization of Women"

336 Pearl Street



BRITISH UNCERTAIN AS TO REPARATION

Sir John Bradbury to Consult With Premier—Rumors of His Resignation

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Sir John Bradbury, British member of the Reparations Commission, has gone to London to have a conversation with Mr. Bonar Law, the British Premier, on reparations, which may decide the whole future policy of England. There is much speculation concerning the attitude of the new British Government. All the stories, indicating a change of policy or of sending of fresh instructions to Sir John Bradbury, are entirely unfounded. It is only today that the problem will be seriously considered by the British ministers. Sir John Bradbury went to England last week, but electoral perturbations precluded any discussions.

It will be interesting to see how the present Government proposes to handle what remains of the chief European problem. Sir John Bradbury's own job is now in question. It will be recollected that under the old arrangements, he was due to retire at the end of this month. He may, however, see the settlement through, and if he is persuaded to stay it will mean that Mr. Bonar Law will continue the policy of Mr. Lloyd George. His immediate resignation in London would not, on the other hand, necessarily imply a change of policy since Sir John Bradbury is strongly inclined in this case to go now.

Fresh Fiasco Possible

He has come to the moment when he holds that Germany's financial position has first to be put straight. Sir John, holding these views and seeing in the Brussels conference, unless there is a preliminary understanding, only a probable fresh fiasco or patchup, pending a worse crisis, prefers to resign now rather than to make a dramatic exit after the conference has reached its conclusions. But though his resignation would not be surprising, considerable efforts will be made to induce him to remain and pilot us through the shoals and rocks of reparations. He will refuse to be a party to any further unworkable compromises. He has seen a number come into operation and he has reluctantly accepted them, knowing that they would be inoperative, and the reparations situation is worse than ever.

Further Complacency Impossible

But a state has been reached when no further complacent arrangements must be permitted. The fall of the mark and the obvious impossibility of fixing the German indemnity until the restoration and stabilization of the mark make it undesirable that the Brussels conference, to which England has never committed herself absolutely, shall be held unless there is a preliminary understanding between France and England.

British financial circles would still ask the cancellations of debts in return for a slight reduction of the German debt, but not entirely at England's expense. They would agree to this, however, were Germany to find her obligations brought within reasonable proportions, but the difficulty is that the indemnity suggested by the French is just as hopeless as her original intentions.

Theoretical sacrifices would accomplish nothing. A figure as low as 20,000,000,000 gold marks which was discussed, is in the present circumstances just as fantastic as the former 132,000,000,000. The truth is very simple, which is that nobody knows what Germany can pay and no one can make any calculations which are not absurd, in the absence of the essential elements of judgment.

The date of Dec. 15 is provisionally fixed for the Brussels conference, but it certainly should not be regarded as the likely date of the opening. Mr. Theunis, Belgian Premier, and Mr. Jaspar, Foreign Minister, have arrived from Belgium for the purpose of discussing the possibility of an international meeting to settle the international debts, the German indemnity and to raise loans. Today they have had several interviews with Raymond Poincaré. Since September this project of the Brussels conference has been mooted, but it would be a mistake to convoke the gathering until France and England are in accord on general lines.

The French are anxious that there should be no delay but the British

wish to see clearer. The Belgian ministers are anxious to bring together M. Poincaré and Mr. Bonar Law. They will later go to London to insist on the necessity of the conference, but also on the necessity of a preliminary accord. At present the prospects are that there will be a fairly long adjournment.

WHITE PINE GOING IN MAINE FORESTS

Guides Lamenting Outlook for the Former Glory of Forests of State

CALAIS, Me., Nov. 23 (Special)—

"There is an almost complete absence of the white pine in Maine," says J. F. Kane of Montclair, N. J., who has just returned from the northern lake region of Maine. "Broad acres are flooded, leaving nothing in sight except dead stumpage. One cannot but be impressed by the apparent lack of reforestation, except by some of the more progressive paper companies, and by the condition of the land left after lumber has been cut. The effect produced is very depressing, and guides in particular are lamenting the fate that seems to await the former glory of the Maine woods.

"Looking at the matter purely from an economic view, we of the present generation are already being adversely affected by the increasing scarcity of certain woods. Before 1885, for example, spruce timber was delivered in New York City at \$13 per thousand feet. Today the same timber costs \$65. It is now estimated that our total virgin supply will scarcely last 40 years, while wood consumption is increasing at the rate of 30 per cent every 10 years. This country must learn to look upon our forests as public utilities and urge the various states to speed their feeble progress in protecting their great forest resources. The public should not overlook the fact that, while it is standing aside, big pulp mills have been trebling their capacities in each of the last decades.

"In 1850 Prussia was spending 27 cents per acre for forest protection and was netting an income of 46 cents per acre. In 1901 it spent on an average \$1.43 and netted \$2.87. Early last century Saxony spent 80 cents per acre and netted 95, but just before the war it was spending three times that amount and in return was netting five times the revenue. "In some respects other of our states are showing greater foresight than does the State of Maine. Pennsylvania has the most effective forestry laws. Let any lover of the woods or believer in forest production visit the Adirondacks and make his own comparison with what he sees in other states. New York State does not permit the removal of seed trees and it makes sure of continued growth and of better fire protection by insisting that legislation relative to cutting and care of the soil should be strictly observed.

"No State in the Union has gone so far as Germany, previous to the World War, in getting full value out of the timber. There the tops are used for pulp, the log for lumber. In Maine the smaller logs are used for pulp, while the top is left in the woods. New Hampshire has adopted legislation that the lover of the woods, along with progressive pulp and paper companies, will, I believe, like to see adopted in other states where the same problem must be handled. It is interesting to note in this connection that New Hampshire reports annual shipments of 500,000 Christmas trees and that a recommendation has just been made to purchase a new forest nursery at a cost of \$8000, capable of producing 1,000,000 trees annually.

"Maine is doubtless doing far more to protect its forests than the casual observer can learn from a trip through the woods. Maine had some of the most extensive forests in this country. Will she continue to lead in the protection of this great asset for future generations?"

TERMINAL TO COST \$500,000

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 23.—Portland Terminal Company officials announced in behalf of a petition to the closing of the Rigby Road before the city council last night that the new terminal here, to be used by the Maine Central and Boston and Maine Railroads, will cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000 and will employ 650 men. It will include 27 miles of trackage, in addition to freight yard, roundhouse, workshop and office building.

CAR PROBLEM SEEN AS MINOR FACTOR IN COAL SHORTAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

"peak" higher and the "valleys" lower.

From the operators' point of view, of course, the matter is entirely the fault of the unsympathetic railroads. The railroad is easy to condemn in the annual crisis, it is the most obvious target in sight, and the public is almost as ready to believe accusations against it as against the mines. Furthermore, the lack of cars in the face of huge demand and plentiful supply cannot go unnoticed. Consequently the operator complains vociferously. It may be remarked here that one of the most curious sights in nature is to see an anthracite company—one of the ring of seven or eight so-called "railroad companies" whose very name indicates complete unity with the railroad group which monopolized 75 per cent of America's hard coal—protesting bitterly against the actions of a railroad company, when directorates of railroads and road are practically the same persons.

The depreciation of railroad cars exposed to the weather is no less serious than the depreciation of an idle coal mine. Coal cars in 1920 were reckoned to number 925,000, with a capital investment of roughly \$1,333,232.32. Idleness would be as serious to the cars as to the mines, and the car investment is actually in the same financial class with mine investment.

Seasonal fluctuation bears as heavily upon one industry as the other. If there were enough coal cars to carry America's mine output in one month, those cars would be idle for the other 11 months. If to keep one industry busy it is necessary to make the other idle, one has only juggled the business seesaw and not proposed any true remedy to present conditions at all.

Seems Simple to Uninitiated

The facts were put even more forcibly by a man very close to the President's Fact-Finding Commission, on whom in recent days the difficulties of an overnight reform of the present chaotic coal conditions have been growing. He was approached by a little friend highly ignorant of the situation, to whom a solution seemed correspondingly simple, with the assurance that all the coal mines needed were "more cars."

The first man answered thus: Let us suppose that the total investment in a brand new coal mine is \$400,000. It might be less curious to the uninitiated public if it were better understood that public and railroad owners of the region are one and the same, and that whatever products are held up by a car shortage in those parts, coal, their own precious foundation, is the last to find difficulties in its way. In the present crisis it seems clear, however, that for some reason even hard coal is being delayed.

Records of the United States Geological Survey for 30 years show that between 1890 and 1919 the bituminous mines were 215 days, and lost 93 possible working days each year. Car shortage and labor troubles affected the distribution of work, according to statisticians of the Survey, but the determining factor in working time was the total demand for coal.

crease the car supply to meet coal demand overnight, for mines are constantly increasing.

"Let no one suppose," says a Government statistician, "that by indiscriminately increasing the number of cars and the carrying capacity of the railroads, the problem of the irregular operation in the coal industry will be solved."

The foregoing facts apply to normal conditions. But the present railroad condition in the United States is anything but normal. At one of the most critical times in industrial history, when for weeks it was a question whether sufficient soft coal would be delivered, and when, even now, the supply of hard coal is in grave uncertainty, the railroads have not been giving sufficient service.

Worst Shortage Known

The car shortage today is the worst in the history of the Nation. On Sept. 15, 20,157 locomotives, or 31.4 per cent of the whole were in need of repair. On Oct. 1, 19,727, or 30.5 per cent were in need of repairs. Of the actual car shortage of 152,034 on that date, Rail-Age comments: "Thus, for the first time in its history, the country is confronted at the very beginning of a period of business revival not only with a shortage of transportation, but with the most acute shortage that ever existed."

The editor forecasts that this shortage will continue through the present winter and into the spring of 1923. On Oct. 20 demand for cars in excess of current supply amounted to 179,239.

Those are the present conditions, and they leave little doubt that in the various factors producing the coal emergency, the car shortage which has been growing steadily

ITALY ENTERS UPON INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

Economic Renaissance Being Experienced—Increase of Manufactories

The following is the first of two articles dealing with the industrial renaissance of Italy.

BY CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

It is manifestly unfair to Italy, as well as to the facts, to estimate this country by comparing its industrial conditions with those found in the United States or England. It is quite as incongruous as the usual attempt to estimate Italy of today by considering her as the mother, or, as some has called her, the "grandmother of civilization," since the medieval and ancient characteristics of Roman life are as widely separated from those of modern Italy as one could imagine. It is rather in the light of a very new nation, a nation of not more than 60 years of development, even now deeply involved in the problems germane to growth and youth, that we can discover present-day Italy and her inhabitants.

Italian industrial progress dates only from the very end of the last century, when the first great power stations were erected. It must be remembered also that none of her component states were possessed of any industrial tradition; in fact, that all this tradition and experience, industrially speaking, is only about 20 years of age.

There is no doubt, however, that this ancient people, but new country, is now on the threshold of a fresh period of industrial and commercial enterprise. This point is not easily achieved by the foreigner, since it has been customary to overlook or underestimate Italy from the point of view of her practical or material progress. To give a country the reputation of a "tourist's paradise" or an "art center" is to "damn with faint praise" as far as business reputation is concerned.

Italians' Business Capacity

It is quite time that we come to appreciate the Italians from the point of view of their business capacity. No, people are more shrewd, more discerning, more deserving to be placed in the category of moderns, none less sentimental when it comes to the conduct of large industrial enterprises and foreign trade, than are these highly intelligent and capable business men of Italy. This country's relationships with the United States have been based too generally upon historical reminiscences at public dinners and somewhat frothy emotionalism; our relationships with Italy, however, are bound to be based in the future upon mutual markets and common interests of a commercial kind. Italy is entering upon a real industrial renaissance, and to be acquainted with these movements and be ready to respond to the Italian call for co-operation in business interchange, is one of the American opportunities at present.

Two factors have contributed greatly to the industrial progress of the past two decades in Italy. First is the remarkable man power of the country, which has provided not simply the mills, factories, and mines with efficient and industrious labor, but also has developed from its ranks men of initiative and high grade business ability, who have made names for themselves in connection with this new era of Italy's economic and industrial revival. The second contributing factor was the construction of hydro-electric stations, which have placed at the disposal of industry the motive power required for its prosperity.

World's Industrial Life

Taken from the point of view of population and "man power," Italy must be reckoned with by all those attempting to judge of her present and future progress in the world's industrial life. The population is greater than the entire civilized peoples of the South American continent, and with the possible exception of Belgium, Italy is richer in capable "man-power" than any other like area of the earth. Italy is the only one of the great European beligerants emerging from the European war with a larger population than when she entered it. In spite of the 500,000 men killed in battle the return of the Italian Reservists from foreign lands, together with the limitation of emigration to the United States, have

more than made up of this loss in population.

Today, in fact, one of Italy's problems consists in utilizing to advantage her rapidly increasing man power. With the reduction of emigrants to the United States, she has naturally turned some of her workers to Europe where Italians in large numbers are helping to rebuild the devastated areas of France, and can be found also in ever increasing numbers in virtually every section of southwestern Europe and the Near East. New steamship lines to South America are carrying full passenger lists of Italians looking forward to colonization and manual labor in the Argentine and Brazil particularly, while the entire Italian Peninsula from the Alps to the southern shores of Sicily, mountainside and plain alike, reveal the intensive agricultural handwork of the Italian laborer.

Manufactures of All Kinds
It is by no means only in these fields of emigration and agricultural activities that the Italians have made or are making notable contribution to the progress of the world. Northern Italy especially is filled with manufacturing plants for the making of cotton goods, silk manufactures, steel products, machinery and automobiles, while in the central and southern portions of the country, one finds a wide variety of manufactures including marble and alabaster quarries, factories for the manufacture of embroidery, lace and all kinds of art objects, chemical and sulphur industries, glass works, talc, together with the ever present wine industry and the preparation of the various fruits of the prolific Italian soil.

In all these diverse phases of manufacture and mining production, the Italian has shown valuable qualities of skill, inventiveness, energy and persistence. Not less vital to her industrial future is the present enlarging utilization of the resources almost unlimited of water power. The energy employed and latent in falling water is probably greater in Italy than in any other country of its size on the globe. The concessions already granted reach 3,000,000 horse power and the country waits only for more prosperous times to embark upon a series of hydro-electric developments unexampled in any European country. With the regaining of Italy's former provinces, the Trentino, Upper Adige and Venetia Giulia, large additions have been made to the country's wealth and water power. It is estimated that Italy has now enough hydro-electric energy latent and applied to electrify the entire railway system of the country, and to furnish as well power for all her street railways, lighting plants, and factories in the well-known industrial sections of Piedmont and Lombardy.

One of the chief drawbacks to Italy's industrial development in the past has been her lack of coal and also a comparative lack of iron. With the harnessing and utilizing of her hydro-electric reserves (white coal) all of her diverse industries have taken on new life and far-reaching plans are being made for future development.

Automobile Industry

During the summer of 1922 the world's press was filled with news of a great victory scored by the Italian automobile industry at the international competition at Strasburg. In a competition with French and British machines, the Italians with a Fiat motor car, and a Garelli motor cycle won the two first prizes, thus placing Italian motor vehicles in the front ranks for speed, simplicity and fine workmanship. There are doubtless many people on this side of the water who have not begun to think of Italy as a land with great smoking factories, extensive steel works, large mining properties and manufacturing industries of growing importance.

The Rome Tribune declares: "Steel plants have sprung up as if by magic, turning out supplies which were previously lacked by us; for example we have been making steel moulds more

resistant than the famous Austrian moulds, as well as electro magnets, reflectors, agricultural machines, apparatus of precision, teleometers, tools, and appliances of various sorts—all products of the best quality and furnished in large quantities to our Allies. The production of our aeroplane factories has attained surprising proportions. A single plant in Lombardy has proved its capacity for delivering 25 machines per day."

The aeroplane construction in Italy began in 1910 when three aeroplanes were built; in 1915, 450 aeroplanes were constructed while in the year 1920 Italy built 6500 of these eagles of the air. The construction of aeroplane engines in Italy has had even greater and more rapid history. In 1910, 13 of such engines were built, while in 1918 Italian workshops turned out 15,000 aeroplane engines.

The Ansaldo Steel Company, together with the Ilva Company, a similar large plant for steel and mechanical construction, proved to Italy as well as to the world during the war the great capacity of the Italians for doing large industrial business. The Ansaldo Company, which took the initiative at the time of Italy's great need and turned out 700 cannon a month is spoken of with some justice by its friends in Italy as being the agency that won Italy's final success in arms over Austria. While this company has experienced certain of the disasters that accompanied the period of depression and deflation following the war, it is nevertheless giving signs of emerging from its difficulties and is now constructing railway equipment, locomotives and automobiles.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED IN PARIS

By Narrow Majority Senators Throw Out Measure

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 23—The hopes which were cherished by the French women that the vote would at last be accorded by the Senate were not fulfilled. Nevertheless it was only by a narrow majority, the voting being 156 against 134, that the senators decided not to proceed to the consideration of the articles of the bill. There has been a long, general discussion on the question, but it may be declared that, not a vote on the merits of the project but only on the procedure, has been taken.

There is nothing then to prevent the reintroduction of a similar measure at an early date. The opposition in the Senate may, however, be harder to overcome than is supposed by the enthusiastic woman suffragists. The following anecdote, which is authentic, illustrates the point. A senator in conversation expresses himself as a feminist. "Then you will vote for the bill," he was asked. "Certainly," he replied. "Do you think you will win?" he was questioned. "I sincerely hope not," he replied, "else I would not be voting for the bill."

This really serves to convey the character of much of the support which the bill, passed by the Chamber of Deputies years ago, obtains in the Senate, and this kind of support is nearly as bad as downright opposition.

AMERICAN PLEADS FOR RESUMPTION OF RUSSIAN TRADE

Mr. Sumner Says Soviet Chiefs Admit Failure and Recognize Property Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Malcolm Sumner, a New York lawyer who recently returned from a professional mission to Europe in behalf of the American interest or group genuinely desirous of seeking opportunities there for industrial development or trade. He is also willing to send a strictly confidential delegation to Moscow for the purpose of discussing ways and means for American interests to participate in Russia's economic rehabilitation and development.

equally as effective as absolute ownership.

There seems no reason why, as a condition precedent to our admitting as a purely trade delegation, we should officially investigate Soviet Russia. Through the American Relief Association's representatives in all parts of Russia, which organization headed by Secretary of Commerce Frank J. Bryan, has continually kept itself fully informed of everything probably better than any other nation and possibly learned more than could be ascertained by a purely official investigation. Russia has acknowledged that Bolshevism is a failure. She admits her industries are ruined. Her prayers for succor are a confession that her communist experiment in agriculture has resulted in utter failure. What more is there to investigate?

Russia's representatives have declared their willingness to welcome and afford facilities for investigation to any American interest or group genuinely desirous of seeking opportunities there for industrial development or trade. She is also willing to send a strictly confidential delegation to Moscow for the purpose of discussing ways and means for American interests to participate in Russia's economic rehabilitation and development.

A. F. O. L. WILL NOT GO TO THE HAGUE

Federation Refuses to Promise General Strike in War Times

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The American Federation of Labor executive council will not participate in the International Anti-War Conference to be held at The Hague on Dec. 10 with representatives of European Labor and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The reasons given are that "The conference is bound in advance to a restricted course of action and that these advance restrictions involve the acceptance of policies which the American Federation of Labor opposes."

Initial participation should be through developing natural resources instead of industrial aid.

Russo-Asiatic Consolidated agreement presages further restorations and concessions.

Union with Far East Chita Republic restores Russia to balance of power in Pacific.

Soviet's policy respecting Near East situation is similar to ours and her delegates should have full participation in questions before Lausanne conference.

Soviet leaders are opposed to League of Nations.

Conspicuous Amid Chaos

In drawing his word picture of developments in Russia Mr. Sumner said:

Lenine alone of all the national leaders who directed the destinies of their country during the revolution remains in supreme power. Russia stands today as the country of continental Europe which appears economically to be growing strong the most rapidly. The answer to this seeming paradox is that Europe has been and still is facing dramatic changes, whereas Russia has left its revolution behind.

The American should consider that the substance and practical effect of the new Soviet policy of restoring private property formerly owned by foreign nationals. Under the proposed Russo-Asiatic agreement, the Soviet Government, although it has not abandoned its policy of "state ownership," had proposed granting a 99-year lease with rights

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor ob-

"The resolution on war adopted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent Rome congress must be agreed to in advance by all who participate at The Hague. It is this resolution which declares for the international general strike and for the nationalization of wealth. Furthermore

GERMAN DELEGATES ADMONISH AMERICAN DRIES TO STAND FIRM

(Continued from Page 1)

That is our answer to the plea in your country for light wines and beer.

Surprised by Enforcement

The members of the delegation stated frankly that they came to this country expecting to see liquor "flowing freely" and intoxicated persons staggering along the sidewalks of American cities. Instead of such conditions, three weeks in such cities as New York and Philadelphia have led them to believe that prohibition is a remarkable success in this country and will continue so, despite the fact that the liquor interests are doing their best to discredit it here and abroad. Miss Lohman said:

"In New York we went into the Bowery at night; we went to the great hotels and restaurants looking for what you call 'boozes,' but we could smell none and we could see none. We have found nothing in this country to verify the impression that one gets of American prohibition that one gets of Germany and other European countries. We looked for liquor along the 'Gay White Way,' but if there was any, we did not see it. We have seen none of the drunken people that the newspapers talk about so freely, and when we return to Germany we shall tell our people what a great blessing prohibition is in your country."

Like the United States, they explained that Germany will have to destroy the propaganda of the brewers before it can hope to make greater progress for prohibition. Not only is the German press subsidized by the liquor interests, Dr. Strecke explained, but agents are hired to go into prohibition meetings, break them up if necessary, and "trail" all prohibition speakers.

Agents Start Riots

In one small German town where he spoke recently, the police reserves had to be called out to stop rioting started by brewers' hired agents. He said:

"But they cannot crush our spirit and our movement is growing everywhere throughout Germany. We are looking to the United States for its help and from what little I have seen of prohibition in this country I do not think that the United States will go back."

As for Germany, it must and will go forward until there is a "dry" Germany.

Dr. Strecke declared that prohibition was an outgrowth of Germany's economic straits following the war.

The prohibition movement had been well launched in Germany before the war and it is on account of the intervening four years of fighting that it is just now beginning to make itself felt in the Republic. He admitted, however, that the economic side of prohibition would probably appeal to the average German more than any other side that could be presented, as just now money is the greatest factor

Art and Music

French Paintings

A handsome exhibition of modern French paintings is current at the Brooks Reed Gallery, Arlington Street. Renoir is represented by a head study and by a lascivious landscape in which may be seen this master's exquisite color and his skill in attaining the illusion of form by painting the object in all its atmospheric envelopment. One of Monet's water-lily series is on view, a poem of veiled loveliness. Almost realistic is this same painter's study of tulips with the silken red, yellow and pink blooms, the upspringing blue-green leaves, and the brown pots filled with good black earth. The hint of gold in the brown background completes a very rich effect.

Another Monet, a landscape with two figures painted in 1883, is an admirable example of the possibilities of the impressionist method of painting. It is proof enough, if proof were needed, that the criticisms that have been directed against this method in late years are really due to the imitators of Monet and his fellows, who really found a means of expression and mastered that means in their experiments with broken color. The imitators seldom escape a "painty" effect; the real things in impressionist painting make one think of light and color, not paint.

A Cézanne, painted in 1885, has a little village on the Rhone for subject. The whole canvas was covered with a brownish gray glaze, upon which the painter brushed in his picture, using the ground tone for the sky, the walls of the houses and other details, and attaining a completed effect with a surprisingly small amount of color. The houses are set firmly down into the landscape, the trees and hill are painted with all the feeling for volume for which Cézanne became noted.

By Andre there are several excellent characteristic works, with the figures taking their due place in the landscape as in a tapestry. By Degas is a souvenir of the ballet and a little legendary scene that are worthy of the repute of this painter, who is already accepted as a classic. There is also a landscape by Guillaumin, a snow scene by Loiseau and several strong marines by Maufray. E. C. S.

Playbills at Harvard

Copies of playbills dated 1760 and 1767 of Gay's "Beggar's Opera" as it was first performed in the Theater Royal in Drury Lane, London, are on view in the treasure room of the Widener Library in the Harvard Yard, Cambridge. One of these bills announces that at the end of Act 1, "Miss

in German life and if it can be proved that prohibition would save money the German people would be won over. He added:

It is our final aim to get the different German state parliaments to look at the question from our point of view and pass proper laws. Our next step is to introduce prohibition. Our next step is to bring Constitution of Germany a means to bring about this about. We must have a government that has the courage to show the people the undisguised facts of the distressing economic situation and which will make a fearless plea to the national conscience to throw off the yoke of alcoholism.

There is a local option law now before the Reichstag but as yet the German delegation is without news of its present status. While the Government has not yet been won over to the prohibition viewpoint, the delegates explained that the attitude of the Reichstag in general was "very hopeful." Members of all political groups, they said, were interested in the question and a sub-committee is making a special investigation of prohibition. Austria has gone even further by prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to youths under 18 years of age.

Two Lines of Effort

The prohibition movement in Germany is along two distinct lines. The Central Committee for Prohibition, the greatest of all the organizations, is for total abstinence. In it are included the chief church organizations, teachers and thousands of working people. On the side of the other faction, known as the "temperance movement," are those who believe in "moderate" drinking, or those who correspond in this country to the "light wine and beer" advocates.

Among the strongest supporters of the prohibition movement, it was decided, are the university students.

Many of the students' "beer clubs" have been turned into temperance societies, and while a majority of the students favor "moderation" in drinking, leaders in Germany expect to draw upon the universities in the future for most of the dry recruits. Closely aligned with the work of prohibition in the colleges and universities is the campaign among the children now under way in Germany. Dr. Strecke said:

We have more than 300,000 persons working actively for prohibition in Germany today. Before we are through we will have them in every village and city in the country. We only hope that the United States will not go back to light wines and beer and that the people in your country will not be deceived by the same propaganda with which Germany is being flooded.

The truth is needed in making the prohibition movement effective, and the people of Germany, because of the brewery interests, are not getting the truth.

S. M.

Gallo Symphony Band

The Gallo Symphony Band, Stanislaw Gallo, conductor, gave a concert last evening in Symphony Hall. The concert was a private one for the entertainment of the Bank Officers Association, but it was of particular musical interest, as it offered the opportunity of hearing, under the most favorable conditions, an organization which has attracted the attention of many musicians hereabouts. Mr. Gallo has various novel theories regarding the constitution of bands which he has more or less successfully put into execution. The possibilities of wind instruments used by themselves, without the conjunction of strings, have been little investigated by composers up to the present time. Whether or not Mr. Gallo has succeeded in solving all the problems connected therewith need scarcely be discussed here. Doubtless he would be the last person to claim having done so. Suffice it to say that his band plays with a good balance and quality of tone and excellent ensemble.

S. M.

Boston Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Works by Denman W. Ross. Boston City Club—Georges Pissarro's paintings. Brooks Reed's French paintings. Copley Gallery—Early American Portraits.

Doll & Richards—Arthur C. Goodwin's pastels; Alice Thevin's paintings; Boston etchers.

Grace Horne's—Paintings by Vladimir Pavlosky and George W. Hallowell. Guild of Boston Artists—Arthur P.

Reproductions of Old Ivories

Frederic Parsons of Waban is exhibiting at Wellesley College 60 copies which he has made of medieval ivories in the British Museum. The originals were used from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries, as backs of mirrors, as book covers, and sometimes as covers for jewel caskets.

Another Monet, a landscape with two figures painted in 1883, is an admirable example of the possibilities of the impressionist method of painting.

It is proof enough, if proof were needed, that the criticisms that have been directed against this method in late years are really due to the imitators of Monet and his fellows, who really found a means of expression and mastered that means in their experiments with broken color. The imitators seldom escape a "painty" effect; the real things in impressionist painting make one think of light and color, not paint.

A Cézanne, painted in 1885, has a little village on the Rhone for subject.

The whole canvas was covered with a brownish gray glaze, upon which the painter brushed in his picture, using the ground tone for the sky, the walls of the houses and other details, and attaining a completed effect with a surprisingly small amount of color. The houses are set firmly down into the landscape, the trees and hill are painted with all the feeling for volume for which Cézanne became noted.

By Andre there are several excellent characteristic works, with the figures taking their due place in the landscape as in a tapestry. By Degas is a souvenir of the ballet and a little legendary scene that are worthy of the repute of this painter, who is already accepted as a classic. There is also a landscape by Guillaumin, a snow scene by Loiseau and several strong marines by Maufray. E. C. S.

Playbills at Harvard

Copies of playbills dated 1760 and 1767 of Gay's "Beggar's Opera" as it was first performed in the Theater Royal in Drury Lane, London, are on view in the treasure room of the Widener Library in the Harvard Yard, Cambridge. One of these bills announces that at the end of Act 1, "Miss

Make This a California Christmas

HAMILTONS FOREST GIANT

DELIVERED
ANYWHERE
IN U. S. FOR
\$6.75

This is a beautiful forest Redwood Box, brimful of California's finest dried fruits and nuts. 7 lbs. net.

HAMILTONS

SAN DIEGO CALIF.

Homes that Inspire Thankfulness

Thru studying and meeting the needs and tastes of the home makers of southern California during forty-two years, Barker Bros. have achieved an organization so competent and resources so great that any type of home may be furnished here completely, effectively and satisfactorily, and become truly a "home that inspires thankfulness."

Broadway, Between
7th and 8th
Los Angeles, Cal.

Barker Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1890

Complete
Furnishers of
Successful Homes

Phone 61777

New Hampshire's Three Women

Legislators Firm for Dry Law

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22—Three

women have been elected to the New Hampshire Legislature. Mrs. Effie Yantis, wife of a Universalist clergyman at Manchester; Mrs. John H. Bartlett of Raymond, N. H., and Mrs. Gertrude Caldwell of Portsmouth, mother of four children.

Mrs. Yantis is a Republican and was elected after a spirited and close

mothers of the race and most of the employed women are mothers.

"But we shall lose nothing by waiting for an investigation by a fact-finding commission. The more information we have on the subject, the more justly we can deal with it. Nothing has ever been lost by a thorough understanding of a subject, while on the other hand there have been many mistakes through some hasty and ill-considered action."

Dunham's sonata was played from

manuscript for the first time, the Dupré's Antiphon were played for the first time at these concerts, and Dupré's Scherzo was played for the first time in Boston. For more than 10 years Mr. Humphrey has made it possible for the students and teachers of the conservatory, and others interested in the literature of the organ. A musician of catholic taste, he has many times been content to forgo opportunities for the display of his powers as a virtuoso, which are great, for the sake of bringing to the attention of his audiences music for his instrument which would otherwise seldom come to performance here.

His program of last evening was no exception to his general custom. Few organists, bent on catching the ear of a public unfortunately often accustomed to associate an organ recital with Lemmens' "Storm" et id genus omne, would care to take the trouble involved in preparing for performance so difficult a piece as Dupré's Scherzo, yet this composition and the preceding Antiphon revealed a composer of great originality of musical thought and expression.

Dunham's Sonata "In the Highlands" is a series of mood pictures, inspired by various autumn scenes in the highlands, presumably of Scotland, although there is no attempt at local coloring. There are five episodes, concisely constructed, and of course, admirably written for the instrument, the composer's reputation as an organist being well known.

The most successful seems to be the fourth, which depicts drifting shadows. Here there are novel effects of harmony and the melancholy of autumn is skillfully pictured.

César Franck's Prayer and Choral were played in commemoration of the composer's one hundredth anniversary.

Mr. Humphrey is no less progressive in his interpretations than in his musical tastes.

Realizing that the ingenuity of modern organ builders has placed at his command many new effects of registration, he has not been slow to take advantage of them, while never sacrificing the congruous to mere trickery. His playing last evening was at all times musically and gave evidence of careful and logical thought.

S. M.

The Republicans favor a fact-finding

commission and the Democrats favor a 48-hour law without any investigation.

Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Bartlett

stand on the Democratic platform for a 48-hour law.

All three women are in favor of strict enforcement of the prohibition laws and are against any modification to permit the sale of beer and wines.

Mrs. Bartlett has taken a keen interest in political affairs in her community for years.

At the recent Democratic State Convention she was nominated in the primary.

Mrs. Yantis has shown a deep interest in reform work and social service for many years and is prominent in the activities of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

In talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, she said:

"Our main purpose in the Legislature this winter should not be to squabble over party issues, or to obstruct each other, but to co-operate and work together for the common good."

The lower House of which Mrs. Yantis is a member is Democratic and the upper House or Senate is Republican.

The Governor-elect is a Democrat and his council, which has a negative on all his acts, is four to one Republican.

"We should be just and fair to all, Republicans and Democrats alike,"

Mrs. Yantis continued. "Injustice to the farmer would react on the city man. Injustice to the manufacturer would hurt the laborer. Our interests are closely related. We cannot hurt one without hurting all."

"On the 48-hour law, I believe that

eight hours is a long enough working

day for any woman. Most women who

are employed try to do housework

night and morning. Women are

noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

Women are noted for their ability to work

at the same time.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Gallico's "The Apocalypse"
Presented in New York

New York, Nov. 22
PAOLO GALLICO'S "The Apocalypse," presented in Carnegie Hall this evening by the Oratorio Society of New York, Albert Stoessel, conductor, proved musically impressive. Judged from a strictly choral viewpoint, it disclosed certain faults; but from the symphonic standpoint, extraordinary merits. From first note to last, in truth, the work was bright, forceful and engrossing. Its design showed balance, proportion and logic; its melodic style, freedom; its harmonic method, consistency; its orchestral coloring, appropriateness.

Choral societies in the United States, if there are any left outside of a few large communities doing more than a winter performance of "The Messiah" and a spring performance of "Elijah," can make no mistake in putting the oratorio into their repertory. European organizations may find in it a certain interest as illustrating the feeling of the American school of composition. They certainly could pick out nothing more authentically American than a prize piece of the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

Fresh and Vigorous

With a reasonably efficient orchestra and group of soloists, a society could hardly fail to please its public with it. For, to begin with, the text puts listeners into the same sort of reflective and meditative mood as that of a classic oratorio does, having a more or less scriptural basis and aiming to teach and persuade. And then, the music has a kind of progressive originality and piquancy that keeps hearers in wondering, expectant attitude. In brief, "The Apocalypse" is historic and correct as to form and it is fresh and vigorous in treatment.

And yet certain objections, which some persons will doubtless insist are fundamental, can be raised. To take the dramatic consideration, the work is an oratorio of ideas rather than of words. Soloists and chorus sing, but what is it all about? You cannot tell, unless you have a libretto to look at. This drawback may scarcely be overcome when the performance is with full orchestral accompaniment, inasmuch as the scoring almost invariably tends to blazon sonority where the poem rises to especial expressiveness. The syllable that the house ought, for the understanding of the thought or the action, to get clearly, is as a regular rule obscured by the instrumentation.

A Symphonic Oratorio

Dramatic oratorio, the authors of the text, Pauline Arnows MacArthur and Henri Pierre Roché, called their book upon for whatever composer liked it to set to music. And dramatic oratorio it was called on the title-page of the Carnegie Hall program pamphlet. But symphonic oratorio would have been a more appropriate phrase. Miss Elsa Stralia sang this evening from her book the long dramatic soprano aria, "Babylon," which constitutes the second part of the work, and the people in the audience read from their programs what she was saying. It was a matter of everybody looking at type—a giving and a receiving of a communication over the top of a book. And so with Miss Dicie Howell, soprano, Miss Delphine March, and Miss Frieda Klinck, contraltos, in their smaller roles; James Price, the tenor, and Edwin Swain, the baritone. It was somewhat less that way with Frederick Patton, bass, since the passages of recitative on verses from the books of Daniel, Genesis and Revelation and the short solos in rhyme which he sang have comparatively light accompaniment.

Mr. Stoessel proved himself an admirable successor to Walter Damrosch as conductor of the Oratorio Society. Mr. Damrosch, who was present, must have been pleased with Mr. Stoessel's combination of calm command of the musical forces and vivacious manner of interpretation. The composer, who likewise was present, and who appeared on the platform in response to applause, must have been gratified with Mr. Stoessel and with everybody else who contributed to the first New York production of his work. W. P. T.

Women Composers
on London Programs

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE—GUY MAIER and Lee Pattison, who have been touring the country in two-piano programs, were the assisting artists at the third symphony concert by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, giving an interesting presentation of Mozart's E-flat major concerto. It was the first time Los Angeles has ever had an opportunity to hear this unique old number. To a certain extent the concert suffered by having to follow an enthusiastic interpretation by the conductor, Walter Henry Rothwell, of Rimsky-Korsakoff's brilliant and colorful Schéhérazade suite, with the solo violin passages effectively played by Sylvain Noack, the concertmaster. The other orchestral number was Smetana's symphonic poem from the "My Fatherland" series, "Vltava," which was played for the first time in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Philharmonic

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, who have been touring the country in two-piano programs, were the assisting artists at the third symphony concert by the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, giving an interesting presentation of Mozart's E-flat major concerto. It was the first time Los Angeles has ever had an opportunity to hear this unique old number. To a certain extent the concert suffered by having to follow an enthusiastic interpretation by the conductor, Walter Henry Rothwell, of Rimsky-Korsakoff's brilliant and colorful Schéhérazade suite, with the solo violin passages effectively played by Sylvain Noack, the concertmaster. The other orchestral number was Smetana's symphonic poem from the "My Fatherland" series, "Vltava," which was played for the first time in Los Angeles.

Minneapolis Recitals

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Rehearsals by Farrar and Galli-Curci do not call for extended comment. The former was intent chiefly on creating an impression in which interpretation had no obvious part. She is not an artist whose milieu is the concert platform. She sang French songs in the vernacular and German songs in English, and the latter suffered quite as much from the utter failure of the singer to gauge their content as they did from the translation.

Since Rebecca Clarke won a Coolidge prize with her Viola Sonata two years ago she has been recognized as one of the few women composers who can hold their own in the world of music. The trio shows a distinct advance upon the sonata. It is altogether bigger, stronger stuff, even if in some ways less attractive. Designed in three well-contrasted movements, it has a program beyond the general headings of Appassionata, Molto semplice, and Allegro Vigoroso. The composer lays out the music with a skill that is dramatic—almost melodramatic—and one listens to her vivid statements of ideas as to a powerful story, not quite sure what it is about, of winning her way in the more ex-

only convinced the situations are interesting. The slender, frugal opening of the slow movement and the surprising trumpet-like passage on the piano in another movement are excellent examples of the unexpected turns her thoughts often take. She has a natural instinct for construction, too, and an intimate knowledge of the tone qualities of the instruments. Her trio leaves one with the memory of a work very modern and really brilliant, but reaching its best moments when she forgets contemporary idioms in permanent ideals. M. M. S.

New York Hears the
Returned Paderewski

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—Hearing Ignace Jan Paderewski give his first New York recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, I pondered upon a conclusion I inarticulately formed about him last summer, when talking with a compatriot of his, a farmer who has lately emigrated from Poland and settled in America. The farmer, who counts himself a radical in Polish politics, told me he regarded Paderewski as a greater pianist than Prime Minister. I wanted to reply that I held exactly the opposite view, though I refrained from doing so. Now as I listened yesterday to the number with which the recital opened, the Mendelssohn "Variations Séries," I was compelled to believe that my unspoken opinion of a few months ago was correct; but in the course of the second number, the Schumann Fantasy, op. 17, I began to doubt it; and in the rush of the third number, the Beethoven Sonata, op. 57, I almost regretted ever having entertained it; while in the next division of the program, comprising Chopin's G minor Ballade, B flat minor Mazurka and C sharp minor Scherzo, I banished it incontinently from my thoughts. Then in the final division, consisting of Liszt's "Aub' Bord d'une Source," Etude in F minor and Polonaise in E major, I began by admitting that it may be, after all, a greater Prime Minister than pianist, and I ended by accepting the notion again completely.

Paderewski, I confess, figured much in my meditations in the summer, after he announced his intention to return to the concert platform; and I was glad to talk with the immigrant whom I met on the soil of New England—in a Maine hay field, to be precise—because he could authentically picture Paderewski for me in association with the people of Poland. That, however, was not the whole matter. Letting me climb up on his haycart and the load for him, the Polish farmer gave back to me the nineteenth century of my folks and my youth. Really, he did in a concrete way the kind of thing Paderewski can do in an imaginative way when he plays the piano. For a moment last summer, using my job on the haycart as a viewpoint and looking off upon a stretch of field bounded by ocean, I got the Nineties back. Not that the lone spruce tree that outlined itself against the gray water was the one of 25 years ago, but the effect was the same. At the Paderewski recital, in turn, I also briefly got back the Nineties. It was in the final measures of the B flat minor Mazurka and the opening ones of the C sharp minor Scherzo. There, Paderewski was a greater pianist than Prime Minister. Not precisely the tone of formerly, but the old command of phrase was there, and the power of setting off fine patterns of melody against luminous backgrounds of harmony.

Did not Josef tell them, when Paderewski first came around, that they might some of them play better than he, but that none of them would supersede him till they played more beautifully? By the test of beautiful playing, to consider his performance of light, rapid passages yesterday from Beethoven, Chopin or Liszt, I should say none of them is superseding him yet. W. P. T.



Acting, for her, class of vocal literature.

Mischa Elman opened the university series of concerts, his principal numbers being a Handel sonata in D major and the Lalo "Symphonie Espagnole." In spite of all that has been said, his playing does not differ very materially from that of past years.

At Chicago Theaters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—The passing of Frank Bacon proved, if proof were needed, how widespread and deep was the esteem in which the star of "Lightnin'" was held, both within and without the profession. "Lightnin'" was deprived of Mr. Bacon's acting more than a week ago, after he had acted it 15 months in Chicago. John D. O'Hara, a proficient comedian with record of nearly 400 performances of "Lightnin'" in Australia and New Zealand, was brought on to deputize for the author-actor and it is expected he will continue in the leading rôle through and after the approaching Boston engagement. The play will continue here until the night of Dec. 9.

"So This is London!" was introduced to Chicago this week as one of the features of the new offerings here. The local theatrical map is thickly dotted with many new comedies, but here and there a serious play flies its flag. "Lightnin'" "Thank You," "Six-Cylinder Love"—so runs the list of pieces long established: "The First Year," "Kempy," "So This is London!" and "For All of Us" are the later arrivals. Frank Craven is soundly settled here with his comedy, "The First Year," and is playing to weekly receipts in excess of \$21,000. "Thank You" is sweeping along to capacity business in its thirteenth week, and "Six-Cylinder Love" has been built into a profitable attraction. "Kempy" has caught the fancy of the town.

"So This is London!" is acted by a special Chicago company, organized to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of the Douglas Fairbanks supermovie, "Robin Hood," a magnificent picture on which too high a tariff was laid in the beginning for it to long survive the competition of the established cinema palaces, which admit the pleasure-hungry for a small amount of change.

The cast of "So This is London!" is led by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douville Coburn. Mr. Coburn now establishes himself as a comedian of the first order, giving in this satirical play, which at times skirts burlesque, a performance of high humorous value. He plays with gusto, and there is earnest in his acting. He honestly earned the tribute of hearty laughter and warm applause.

The acting of Mrs. Coburn is influenced by her past in the classics, and she seemed at times to be speaking more in the manner of Rosalind than of Lady Amy Duckworth.

William Hodge has been his own dramatist these many seasons. One season he accepted the collaborative encouragement of Earl Derr Biggers in writing "A Cure for Curable"; but "The Road to Happiness," "Fixing Sister," "The Guest of Honor," and "Dog Love" were Hodge's own, whether signed by his rightful name or with the pseudonym of Lawrence Whitman.

The new Hodge play is "For All of Us," in which he is discovered in the character of a common laborer. This hero has the love and admiration of the many, but being neglectful of his own interests, finds life sometimes a couch of thistles rather than a bed of roses, though eventually he achieves happiness.

Another new play is "At the End of the World," written, it appears, by Edward Delaney Dunn on the basis of an original work by Ernest Klein. The scene is Tierra del Fuego. There is discovered Alexandra Carlisle representing an Iberian castaway of much beauty and abundant temperament. She encounters three hermits and misogynists—an Englishman acted by William Morris, a Spaniard personated by Vincent Serrano, and an ignorant seamstress represented by Alphonse Ethier. They thrash out some of the problems of life.

George Arliss is ending his engagement in "The Green Goddess," a model melodrama. Allan Pollock, courageously venturing upon self-management with "Divorceville," is rewarded for his daring. Nance O'Neill took appointment here for but a fortnight with "Field of Ermine," the prolix



Above—Miss Dicie Howell, Soprano, and Frederick Patton, Bass

Below—Paolo Gallico, Composer of "The Apocalypse."

play of the Spaniard, Jacinto Benavente. "The Hairy Ape" has thrived. It is now in its fourth and final week, passing along to make way for Harry Lauder. "The Cat and the Canary," "Six-Cylinder Love"—so runs the list of pieces long established: "The First Year," "Kempy," "So This is London!" and "For All of Us" are the later arrivals. Frank Craven is soundly settled here with his comedy, "The First Year," and is playing to weekly receipts in excess of \$21,000. "Thank You" is sweeping along to capacity business in its thirteenth week, and "Six-Cylinder Love" has been built into a profitable attraction. "Kempy" has caught the fancy of the town.

"So This is London!" is acted by a special Chicago company, organized to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of the Douglas Fairbanks supermovie, "Robin Hood," a magnificent picture on which too high a tariff was laid in the beginning for it to long survive the competition of the established cinema palaces, which admit the pleasure-hungry for a small amount of change.

The cast of "So This is London!" is led by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douville Coburn. Mr. Coburn now establishes himself as a comedian of the first order, giving in this satirical play, which at times skirts burlesque, a performance of high humorous value. He plays with gusto, and there is earnest in his acting. He honestly earned the tribute of hearty laughter and warm applause.

The acting of Mrs. Coburn is influenced by her past in the classics, and she seemed at times to be speaking more in the manner of Rosalind than of Lady Amy Duckworth.

William Hodge has been his own

dramatist these many seasons. One season he accepted the collaborative encouragement of Earl Derr Biggers in writing "A Cure for Curable"; but "The Road to Happiness," "Fixing Sister," "The Guest of Honor," and "Dog Love" were Hodge's own, whether signed by his rightful name or with the pseudonym of Lawrence Whitman.

The new Hodge play is "For All of Us," in which he is discovered in the character of a common laborer. This hero has the love and admiration of the many, but being neglectful of his own interests, finds life sometimes a couch of thistles rather than a bed of roses, though eventually he achieves happiness.

Another new play is "At the End of the World," written, it appears, by Edward Delaney Dunn on the basis of an original work by Ernest Klein. The scene is Tierra del Fuego. There is discovered Alexandra Carlisle representing an Iberian castaway of much beauty and abundant temperament. She encounters three hermits and misogynists—an Englishman acted by William Morris, a Spaniard personated by Vincent Serrano, and an ignorant seamstress represented by Alphonse Ethier. They thrash out some of the problems of life.

George Arliss is ending his engagement in "The Green Goddess," a model melodrama. Allan Pollock, courageously venturing upon self-management with "Divorceville," is rewarded for his daring. Nance O'Neill took appointment here for but a fortnight with "Field of Ermine," the prolix

Joseph Kilgour's Acting
on Stage and Screen

Joseph Kilgour, who is in Boston this week, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater, had been acting for the screen for several years before returning to New York last season for a David Belasco revival. Mr. Kilgour, unlike some legitimate players who have made photoplay ventures, feels that acting for the camera is a means of completing the player's equipment, provided the player is willing to study the peculiarities of studio work.

"The great lesson of repose may be learned by youngsters in acting for the screen," said Mr. Kilgour, in the "It's a Boy" company at the Selwyn Theater

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Nov. 23
THE Bulgarian Minister in Rome, George Radoff, has just made important declarations which, coming after the report of Benito Mussolini's promise to uphold Bulgarian interests at the conference, tend to show the exact Bulgarian demands. Mr. Radoff stated that the only solution for a Bulgarian outlet to the Egean is territorial expansion in Western Thrace. Neighboring countries should not raise obstacles to Bulgaria's claim for access to the sea, as it is in their interest that Bulgaria's economic position should be definitely settled. Even Turkey would benefit, as the interest of the Turkish population would be safeguarded. Greece renounced the territory during the Bucharest peace conference in 1913 for strategic and political reasons which still exist. Italy, being the chief importer of Bulgarian goods, would be benefited by the sea traffic.

During the Fascist revolution—one of the calmest revolutions which history records—the Black Shirts occupied the offices of several anti-Fascist newspapers, thus preventing their further publication. Even those anti-Fascist newspapers which still appear have deemed it wise to change their tone, and criticize, as it were, in a whisper. It is to be hoped that the Government, now that life is returning to normality, will restore the full liberty of the press, and will endeavor to calm passions by a strict and impartial application of the press laws instead of by allowing friendly papers to say what they like and unfriendly papers to say nothing at all.

A remarkable example of economy which ought to have many followers abroad as well as in Italy is that of the Fascist section of Piacenza which has issued the following manifesto: "The Black Shirts of Piacenza swear that for one year (1) They will not wear any gold, silver or other precious articles, nor will they allow them to be exhibited in their own houses; (2) They will work gratuitously and ardently for the mother country; (3) They will renounce all worldly amusements which are not the expression of civil joy for the Nation's welfare; (4) They will give all their unnecessary ornaments to a fund to be constituted at Piacenza for promoting acts of goodness, civilization, beauty and courage." The manifesto concludes by invoking the memory of the "Fascist Martyrs" as witnesses for the execution of their promises.

The United States may shortly receive a visit from Italy's chief marionette theater, the "Teatro dei Piccoli," of which particulars were published in The Christian Science Monitor some months ago. Dr. Victor Podrecca, the founder of the company, has just returned from London where he has signed contracts assuring the marionettes a very fair show in England and I understand negotiations are now proceeding with managers in the United States. In England special singers are being obtained, and special plays are being written; above all, fairy tales, for Dr. Podrecca finds that English people are just as fond of fairy tales as Italians are of music. The company toured South America in the summer

Paving the Way for First High Climb Up Slopes of Mt. Everest

The following is the second of a series of articles describing the experiences of the Mt. Everest expedition of 1922.

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 25.—The next phase of the Mt. Everest expedition deals with the reconnaissance carried out by Lieut.-Col. E. L. Strutt, D. S. O., the second-in-command, between May 2 and 9. This paved the way for the first high climb which was under Mallory's guidance.

Last year's preparatory expedition had proved that it was possible to establish a camp from which the final climb could be made at about 21,000 feet. The Duke of Abruzzi had shown that men could climb to 24,600 feet, and Mr. Mallory believed that it would be possible to climb to at least 26,000 feet in one day from the North Col, but the limit would be determined by a man's ability to start on the last of several days after his successive efforts in reaching over 21,000 feet.

In spite of last year's careful reconnaissance, it was realized that conditions could change year by year, as they were faced on the North Col by an impassable crevasse which was not then there and which it took considerable ingenuity to circumvent. This trip was made in order to establish Camp 4 under the North Col, which was successfully done by May 17, and on May 19 Mallory, Norton, Morshead, and Somervell turned in for the night with the intention of establishing a higher camp on the morrow.

Cutting Steps in Ice

On May 20 a start was made at 7 a. m. and good progress made along a ridge of stones, which, however, soon gave way to cutting steps in the ice, a most exhausting process at such a high altitude, and at 25,000 feet it was decided to make camp, and after much searching a possible, but thoroughly uncomfortable site for the two little tents was found, each to contain a double sleeping bag (i. e., to take two men for warmth) and when snow had been melted to make a perfunctory meal, the two pairs packed themselves into their bags, cheered by the fact that on the morrow they would start from a point higher than any before reached.

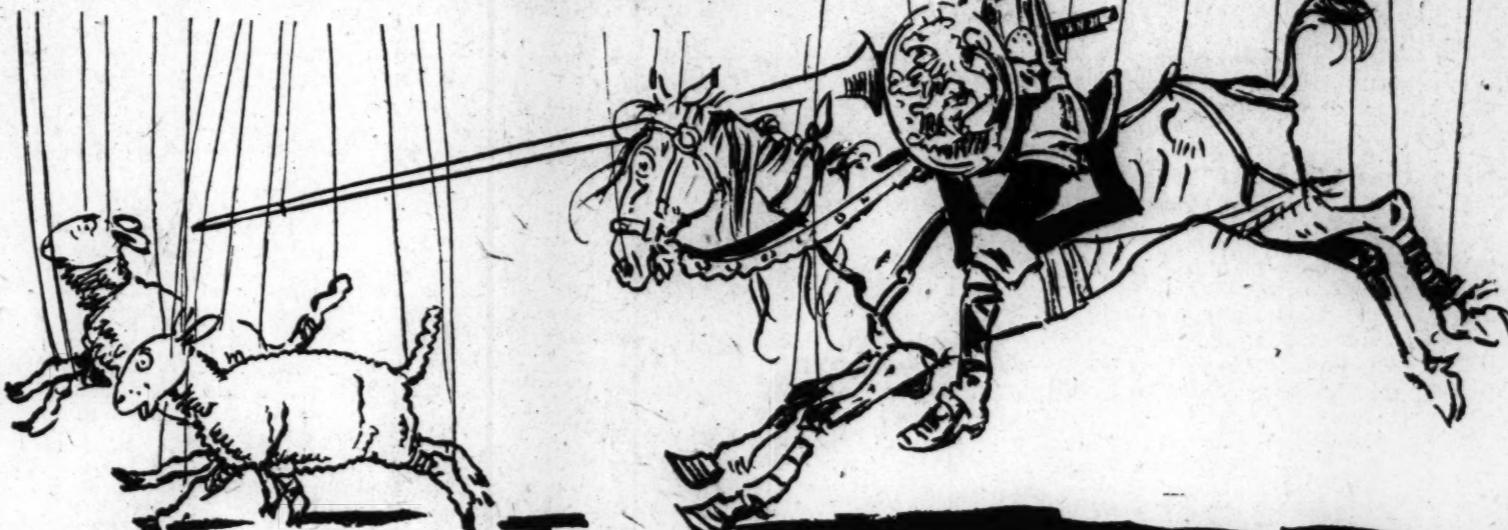
During the next conditions changed, as the wind went to the east, which meant the monsoon. Morshead was obliged to drop out from further climbing, and the other three went on without him.

This climb Mallory describes as a

Don Quixote, a Marionette on the Strings of Tony Sarg

IT IS delightful to know that Mr. Tony Sarg has arranged the diverting history of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza as a puppet show. The puppets have always been popular in Spain, and never more so than in the time of Cervantes. Readers of "Don Quixote" may remember the chapter entitled, "The manner in which Signor Gayler accomplished the deliverance of his spouse Melisandra," in which the Don interferes with the performance of Master Peter's puppets; but the Don himself had to wait 300 years for his own appearance on the marionette stage.

When one comes to think of it, the Don, and Sancho, and Rosinante, and



Don Quixote, Mounted on Rosinante, Charges a Flock of Sheep. On the Same Horse He Makes the Famous Windmill Charge

Dulcinea del Toboso, even in the great novel itself have so much of the wild charm, the exquisite ludicrousness, the lurking pathos and the incalculable surprises of the puppets that it was inevitable that Mr. Sarg should sooner or later think of using them. And nobody in our day is better equipped by art, taste and training to do them justice. I can hardly wait to see Rosinante's awkward amble and gambols, the Don's preternatural solemnity, Dulcinea on her wash-tub, and Sancho on his island. An eighteen-inch Don charging a three-foot windmill! In Mr. Sarg's remarkable hands can be more impressive than Sir Henry Irving in full armor—certainly more amusing, and perhaps more pathetic.

The "Quiddity" of Animals
But I find myself anticipating with most gusto the charger, Rosinante. I used to think that the Cowardly Lion and Imogene the Calf in the "Wizard of Oz" were the funniest animals I had ever seen, and certainly the Lion, putting his paw on his breast and bowing politely to a chorus girl, or Imogene trying to go down stairs were sufficiently amusing; and yet even these did not tickle me quite so much as animals in the "Rose and the Ring," as Mr. Sarg has presented them in the past, or the woolly little Erench poodle, in one of his short plays. These are not so much the animals as they appear in nature as the animals in their "quiddity," able to do things

of their reputation for wit to their imperturbable solemnity. The Don, in the novel, holding his vigil on the rocks and thinking of his Dulcinea is

of the equipment of every kindergarten and elementary school.

I have just been looking up what Strutt has to say about puppet-shows in his "Sports and Pastimes of the English People," and I find that he is very contemptuous of them. He says: "In my memory, these shows consisted of a wretched display of wooden figures, barbarously formed and decorated, without the least degree of taste or propriety; the wires that communicated the motion to them appeared at the tops of their heads, and the manner in which they were made to move, evinced the ignorance and inattention of the managers; the dialogues were jumbles of absurdity and nonsense, intermingled with low discourses between Punch and the fiddler, for the orchestra rarely admitted of more than one minstrel."

great claims have been made for the shows of Powell, Pinketham, and Flackton, the memory of which could hardly have faded in 1801, when Strutt wrote. These English shows sometimes involved the motions of hundreds of figures, many of which seem to have been moved by clockwork or other mechanism; but beauty and artistic illusion seem to have had to wait until the introduction of the Italian fantoccini, late in the eighteenth

amusing, of course, though most of us have not a very strong impulse to laugh; but a marionette Don in the same situation is exquisitely funny, perhaps because we do not believe in him any more than we do in Humpty-Dumpty or the Mock Turtle, or, better, the Old Man a-Sitting on a Gate.

Mr. Strutt's Contempt

I cannot understand at all people who find the marionettes childish. There must be something the matter with such people's sensibilities. The Emperor Charles the Great amused himself in his retirement with the puppets. Haydn wrote symphonies for them, George Sand loved them, several great mathematicians have made a study of their mechanics, and Gordon Craig wishes to give over to them the theater of the future. To call them childish because the children love them is very foolish. Most of the art that children love is worthy the attention of a philosopher—little children, I mean, who have not yet been spoiled by spurious and flashy things. The deplorable failure of the moving picture in the realm of the comic furnishes all alone a powerful argument for the superiority of the puppets; and makes one wish that a puppet-stage might be a part



The Curate, With the Aid of the Barber, Looks Over the Wall

A Difficult Accomplishment. From a Puppet Showman's Point of View, on Account of the Many Strings Involved

"miserable crawl." At 2:15 they were 500 feet below the northeast shoulder, but commanding a clear view of the summit, with the aneroid registering 26,800 feet. By 4 p. m. they rejoined Morshead at the previous night's camp, and leaving the tents and sleeping sacks they went on to try and make the next lower camp.

After an incident of a slip when the men were held only by the rope secured round the leader's ice-ax, they regained the snow ridge in which steps had been cut, but which now could not be found and which had to be done all over again; in addition, Morshead had to be helped. But the weather held good and the wind did not rise. It was dark by this time and the way had to be felt over snow with concealed crevasses, including a 15-foot jump down into snow, till a previously fixed guide rope was hooked up out of the snow, which by 11:30 p. m. led them to the tents. A very cold comfort of a meal was partaken of, consisting of jam, snow, and frozen condensed milk. Starting at 6 a. m. it took them six hours to reach Camp No. 3, which a fresh man could probably have done in an hour.

Can Summit Be Reached?

The most important thing learned from this climb was the wonderful work accomplished by the porters, who carried loads to 25,000 feet, some of them repeating thefeat on three successive days. From this Mallory thinks a sixth camp at 27,000 feet might be carried up, and, supposing a party started from 27,000 feet, the question is, could they conceivably climb the remaining 2000 feet to the summit? The difference in atmospheric pressure from 27,000 feet to the summit is very little less than that between 25,000 and 27,000 feet.

The factors against the climber are his efforts on previous days, from which recovery is so slow at those altitudes. But this year's results reduce the odds against the success of the next climb. Mr. Mallory, after considering all the pros and cons, the fitness of the climbers, the use of oxygen, the porters, the weather, and so forth, sums up his conclusions as follows:

Perhaps it is not impossible for men to reach the summit of Mt. Everest, in spite of wind and weather, but unless the weather can mend the habit we observed this year, or grant a long respite, their chances of reaching it and getting down in safety are all too small. Man may calculate how to solve his problem.

You may finish the sentence.

This is the more interesting because

Turkeys for Thanksgiving

Fancy Northern

Milk-Fed Chickens for frying .35¢ lb.

W.K. Hutchinson Co.

MARSHALL
Arlington Center, Arlington Heights,
Winchester, Lexington, Medford
284 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

ASK FOR

McLANE'S

Beaver Silks

Trade Marks
Silk Stockings

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

"He profits most who serves best"

A Matter of Interest
Of the stories that we older fellows like to tell, none has been so overworked as the one about a dollar bill invested at 4%. Its phenomenal growth in one year, ten, twenty-five and fifty has been recounted in as many unconvincing ways.

The real reason for saving is that in every human life there comes a time when a little money in bank affords the way to a prosperous, independent future.

A banking man learns many ways of saving money. You'll always find someone here with time and a willingness to tell you how.

MASSACHUSETTS

Trust Company

"The Friendly Bank"

Main Bank
Franklin and Federal Streets

Haymarket Branch, 46 Canal Street
Back Bay Branch, 338 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

century. Of these Strutt, who must have been hard to please in this regard, says that they were, however, "no more than a puppet-show, with the motions constructed on better principles, dressed with more elegance, and managed with greater art." But, we might comment, "the little more, how much it is; the little less, what worlds away!" It is just in the fineness of detail, the attention to particulars that the difference between art and mere mechanism lies. And I for one feel a profound gratitude to Mr. Sarg for his courage and industry in making us see the great source of merriment and

MICHIGAN SCHOOL PETITION PROJECT

Compulsory Education Advocates to Get Busy Again

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23 (Special) — Circulation of petitions for an amendment to the state constitution requiring all children of school age to attend the public schools will shortly begin, according to James Hamilton of this city, who has had the two previous efforts of this nature in charge. The comparatively light vote of the last election will necessitate but 55,000 signatures to put the proposed amendment on the ballot next spring.

The initiatory petitions circulated last summer for the purpose cannot, however, be used, according to a ruling by Martin Wiley, State Attorney-General. The plans of the anti-parochial school advocates earlier in the year were to place the question on the November ballot, but not enough signatures were obtained and it was decided to use the same petitions in getting the matter before the voters at the spring election in 1923. Attorney-General Wiley says, however, that these petitions are not good, inasmuch as the state law provides that such petitions must be based upon the vote "at the last general state election." The petitions of last summer were based on the big vote of 1920. Mr. Hamilton, who had them in charge, obtained 105,000 names but this was then insufficient.

SIX-DAY WEEK FOR POLICE
CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A six-day week has been granted Chicago policemen. According to Charles Cecil Fitzmorris, chief of police, the action virtually nullifies the value of 1000 policemen recently added to the force.

CARL A. MYERS
HALLMARK JEWELERS

33 West Fourth Street
DAYTON, OHIO

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
Kehm's Walk-Over
ROOTS SHOP
39 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

Everybody's Book Shop
CHARLES W. BIEBER, President
Stationery Art Office Supplies
One of the largest stocks in
this part of the country.
21-23 West Fifth Street, DAYTON, O.

THE
HOUSE OF
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
FOR MEN
IN
DAYTON

Metropolitan

J. H. MARGOLIS, Pres.
LUDLOW AT FOURTH
DAYTON, O.

Get the habit
— it's a good one

A bowl of Sunsweet Prunes every morning is a

mighty good habit—get it! Here's how: Wash Sunsweet Prunes, cover with warm water, and soak over night. Heat slowly [in water in which they were soaked] to simmering point. Cook until tender but not broken. Slow cooking develops flavor and the natural fruit sugars so that little, if any, sugar is required. A fireless cooker is excellent for cooking prunes. Soak as directed, heat to the boiling point then set in fireless cooker for several hours. The complete Sunsweet Recipe Packet is yours for the asking—send for it today. California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, 1400 Market Street, San Jose, California.

California's
Nature
Flavored

PRUNES

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Walls and the Newest Wall Papers

DESPISE the love of human beings for freedom, they have always lavished upon confining walls the best art of which they were capable. As we all know, the greatest artists have painted upon them some of their most enduring work; and in their behalf the loom and shuttle, under guidance of men devoted to the expression of beauty, have woven hangings of such splendor that they are the marvel of one generation after another.

In the dawn of history, ancient Egypt, Nineveh and Babylon covered their walls with painted reliefs in marble or stone, depicting the occupations of man on earth and his life as they conceived it in the hereafter. Where the Byzantine and Moslem civilizations held sway walls were adorned with intricate geometrical designs, broken into panels by flowing borders or Arabic inscriptions. In India, Persia, Egypt and Rome marble veneers were used in panel effects and also in combination with mosaics, and despite the exceeding beauty of their tone and texture, Pliny objects to them as spurious art. Evidently the layman's unreasonable prejudice against veneers is exceedingly ancient.

Glazed bricks or tiles modeled in relief and colored with enamels were used on the walls of Egypt, Assyria and Persia and the Moslems of Persia in the eleventh and twelfth centuries brought to new perfection this form of mural decoration. Their tiles were of starlike form, closely fitted together, and were painted in delicate and minute designs with a copper pigment which gives them a resemblance to our luster ware. The monotony of their plain surfaces was broken by raised blue letters in Arabic script. Persian tiles grew more and more magnificent from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries and the finest of them are known as Rhodian or Damascene.

The Spanish Moors of the fourteenth century made a notable contribution to ceramics when they designed for their walls a tile called azulejos, in which relief and brilliant color combined together to arrest and hold the attention.

The Romans had a secret preparation of hard stucco, creamy in tone and capable of a marblelike polish, on which they lavished polychrome decorations. Many delightful uses of stucco are seen in the houses of Pompeii. Stucco which has been modeled and painted is found in Moslem buildings of the Middle Ages and before the sixteenth century this style appears in western Europe.

Wall Textiles

We find that since the beginning two methods have existed for the treatment of walls, their direct use for ornamentation and their adornment with textiles. The printing of wall cloths with dye colors and mordants is a very ancient art. Pliny describes a method used in ancient Egypt in which the pattern seems to have been formed by printing from wooden blocks and in other cases from engraved metal plates or stencil plates. Sometimes all these methods were combined with hand painting. Hindus and Chinese used printed cloths in remote periods, but these did not appear in western Europe till the thirteenth century.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Europe canvas was painted in imitation of tapestry. The best artists were employed for this work. Their painting was done in thin tempera. Many wall cloths were beautifully dyed, too; one method is a little suggestive of our batik. Wax was laid over the cloth and the pigments allowed to flow into this when it was heated.

One of the most gorgeous textiles was made of goat and calf skins. These were covered with silver leaf and then varnished with transparent yellow lacquer, after which patterns were stamped or embossed and gaily painted.

Wall paper seems to have originated in China, which was the cradle of very many decorative arts. This fabric came into common use in Europe in the eighteenth century and reached, in England at least, its highest perfection in the nineteenth century under the influence of William Morris and Walter Crane. At first it was printed on small squares of hand-made paper, at which time it was too costly to supersede the older hangings. At the close of the eighteenth century, however, machinery was invented permitting wall paper to be made in long strips.

At once differences of opinion arose as to the type of decoration suitable to the new textile. A man named Jackson of Battersea published in London in 1744 a book of his designs, which for the most part are reproductions of Italian pictures and sculptures, treated as panels and lined off with painted borders or with plain paper. These were generally condemned as inappropriate and they gave way to a vogue for designs derived from Indian chintzes.

This opposition of opinion regarding good taste in wall paper has always persisted. Although one generation may with great positiveness establish a canon acceptable to itself, this canon is upset by the succeeding generation, which formulates its own views with equal assurance.

Changing Styles

The generation whose fashions are now passing maintained that only the plain wall was in good taste. We had ingrain papers, cartridge papers, and Japanese fiber papers against which we hung our pictures with excellent effect. The wall was merely a background for furniture and ornaments. Today, however, upon the high wave of our interest in all the decorative arts, we are developing an enthusiasm for elaborate designs in papers. The wall is the thing and against it our furniture is receding into drab colors of even tone; our brie a brac has for its main ideal simplicity; and many of our pictures are put away.

Some wall papers, however, are worth the sacrifices which they demand. Splendid in design, stimulating in color they give to a room the

freshness and vitality which set in motion thought and conversation. For many designs we are going back to William Morris and Walter Crane, but there are also living today competent artists who are creating papers worthy of the nineteenth-century tradition.

The most modern papers are made with a view to paneling. Some of these come in series representing different but related scenes, such as a set of American views which are exceedingly lively and picturesque. The formal patterns which suggest the period of the Louis are also in evi-

lions, sail forth in little boats, and gaze at frothy clouds. Sometimes you are wrapped in gossamer mist; sometimes the sun shines on golden houses with cobalt-blue roofs. Yellows, mulberry and pinks are frequently pulled into harmonious composition, particularly in woods where long-tailed birds flash their gay plumage, fearlessly drenching the forest half-light with added notes of blue and green.

The finest papers are hand-blocked. The outstanding superiority of hand-blocking to machine printing lies in the long distances between the re-

being pressed upon a felt blanket soaked in pigment is applied to the paper. One tint is applied at a time and allowed to dry before the next color is laid on. The colors are much thicker than in machine work. A second advantage of hand-worked paper is that if a small additional quantity is needed the manufacturer can have it made at a slight additional cost, whereas small quantities cannot be considered by the maker of machine printed paper on account of the large expense of setting up his machine.

Many of the finest papers are



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

This Design Was Named for the Kensington Museum, Where It Was Exhibited Before It Was Put on the Market. It Is Now Being Shown by a Leading Wall Paper House in New York. It Is Not Sold by the Roll, but by the Single Repeat, and Is Used in Panels.

cence, showing urnlike vases filled with thickly-petaled flowers of many hues; or long repeats of conventional figures. The most interesting papers are faintly Chinese. Many of these disobey the architectural canon of preserving the solidity of the wall and its flatness, drawing you out, on the contrary, into charmingly fantastic landscapes in which you mount marble staircases, descend to pavil-

petitions of the design. When the paper is made to pass around a large drum and receives its designs and colors from printing cylinders the repeats occur of necessity monotonously close together; whereas in the case of the carved blocks manipulated by hand they may be any distance apart. As much of the pattern as is to be printed in one color is carved on one block and this after

named. Our illustration shows one called the Kensington, because it was exhibited at the Kensington Museum, London. Another very beautiful design is called the Cedar Tree Peacock. Such elaborate papers sell at about \$4 a repeat. Fifteen dollars a roll, (eight yards) is the price of many exceedingly beautiful hand-blocked papers shown by a leading wall-paper house in New York.

Chelsea Artists Design Lamp Shades

AMP shades are becoming more and more individual and it is interesting to observe the new ideas that are expressing themselves.

A couple of Chelsea artists have recently produced shades in which are united the arts of etching and lacquering. The latter forms a wonderful background for the solid black lines of the etched design, producing by its rich colors behind the black tracery an effect which is as beautiful as it is unusual.

The excellence and originality of the designs contribute to make these shades a delight to the eye. Encircling one is a typical Chelsea scene, depicting the Embankment at Cheyne Walk. Slender sentinel trees edge the pavement, their leafless branches silhouetted against the sky. And beyond them gleams the Thames, behind which, on the other side, rise factory chimneys. Characteristic pedestrians stroll along the sidewalk; the fashionable, the smart maidens reading a book as she pushes the perambulator, the art student dressed for the part, the postman, a group of children playing with a top, and lastly, a figure closely resembling that of Carlyle himself, once so familiar in the district.

Designs From Nature

Very simple bird designs are particularly happy, notably one with white geese on a black ground that is especially good for a reading lamp; and another on which blackbirds and branches of fir trees are treated in a decorative way. Sometimes flowers are the theme as in an inverted bowl shade for a center light in which orange and yellow Canterbury bells produce a becoming radiance of tone. The same design lacquered in tints of blue and purple gives almost the effect of daylight.

The number of each shade that it is possible to print is necessarily lim-

ited by the duration of the plate on which the designs are etched.

Realism in Conventional Form

Very different are some parchment shades painted by an Italian woman artist. These are generally square and the four panels thus formed are decorated with a continuous ground of flowers or fruit boldly painted in water colors. They are intended for large standard lamps. One shade shows a fine array of dahlias, yellow, red, and white against a background of broken, bluish color. Another beautiful shade has on it luscious cherries, glowing in red, yellow, and black among leaves. A riot of autumn sunflowers forms the subject for the artist's brush in yet a third shade.

Many people, however, prefer the purely decorative treatment of flowers used in lamp shades painted by another of the Chelsea artists. One example is a lish shade for a center pendant made of silk and painted dull orange below and blue above, divided by a band of fruits and herbaceous border flowers. There are also parchment shades in various designs for small standard lamps.

The special nursery shades by the same artist, who is most prolific of ideas, are delightful. Some are in the ordinary circular shape painted in bright colors with figures of children out of nursery rhymes. Other quaint shades which are much appreciated by small people are in a square form representing either Peter Pan's house in the tops of the trees, or the "House that Jack Built."

Electric Light Shields

Two women artists are responsible for the designs on several very inexpensive paper shades for electric lights that are quite a new idea. One of these artists has a delightful nursery for her own little girl in her Chelsea house and she has evidently

bie of grapes makes a most attractive centerpiece, one that in color is in harmony with the Scotch plaid days of autumn and at the same time suggestive of the harvest. Let the grapes hang as they will over the sides of the pumpkin.

Huge red or golden-yellow apples make charming candle holders. To make these substantial, take the lids of jelly glasses and cover them with autumn leaves, held in place with paste. Through the center of the lids push four carpet tacks. Press the previously cored apple on the protruding ends of the tacks. This will insure the apples retaining an upright position. Place the candle in the space originally occupied by the core. Such candlesticks will lend a pleasing note of color to any table decoration. On this occasion candle shades should be eliminated, and the candles used as they were in those early Thanksgiving days.

For a second centerpiece use a low bowl filled with white pine and black alderberry sprigs. Bittersweet in a low, dull bowl of white pottery is most attractive and will harmonize with any china. A blue pottery bowl has distinctive charm when filled with scarlet barberry twigs combined with the blue berries of the Virginia creeper; a few branches of the white snowberries will lend a high light to the composition.

Remember that any bit of woods or home-grown foliage is more in keeping with Thanksgiving than any hothouse flowers can ever be.

A Turkey Dinner

Tomato Bisque with Whipped Cream
Roast Turkey with Oyster or Chestnut Filling
Cranberry Jell in Turkey Molds
Whipped Potatoes

Creamed Mushrooms
Creamed Onions Spinach in Egg Nests
Celery Hearts and Radish Roses
Ripe Olives
Grape Conserve

Harvest Salad
Mince Pie
Pumpkin Pie
Salted Pecans
Mint Wafers
Crackers
Cheese

Tomato Bisque With Whipped Cream

One cup of tomato juice which has been strained and boiled with a pinch of soda, 3 tablespoonsfuls of butter, pepper, and salt, and 3 heaping tablespoonsfuls of rolled cracker crumbs. When these ingredients have been thoroughly mixed they are stirred slowly into a quart of boiling milk. Just before serving place a tablespoonful of whipped cream on each dish or cup.

Cheestnut Filling

Take 50 large chestnuts from boiling water for a few minutes and then take them up and rub off the thin dark skin. This is the same process used in blanching almonds. Cover them with boiling water and let them simmer for one hour. Take them up and mash fine. Run 1 pound of veal and 1/2 pound of salt pork through the meat grinder. Add the chestnuts to this and mix well. Add also 1/2 teaspoonful of pepper, 2 tablespoonsfuls of salt. Fill the turkey as with ordinary bread filling.

Creamed Mushrooms

Clean and boil mushrooms until tender. It is a mistake to cook mushrooms any length of time; 20 minutes is usually sufficient. Prepare cream sauce in a separate pan, and pour it over the mushrooms just before serving. This prevents the discoloration of the sauce by the mushrooms.

Harvest Salad

Peel and cut into dice 3 russet pears. Add half the quantity of diced crisp celery, 3 tablespoonsfuls of preserved ginger, drained and finely chopped, 6 tablespoonsfuls of peeled Malaga grapes, pitted and cut in halves, 4 tablespoonsfuls of chopped boiled chestnuts, 1 tablespoonsful of powdered sugar, 4 tablespoonsfuls of olive oil, a few grains of salt, and 2 tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice. Serve in lettuce cups.

Kiddie Kover-Up

"Keep kiddie covered while Mother sleeps." A simple device that holds the bedclothes in place. Guaranteed not to pull the sheet off the bed. Other for hot air radiators. Ten of thousands now in use. Write for FREE booklet.

SAVO AIR MOISTENER

Saves Fuel. Furniture, Pictures, Books, Paintings, etc. Hang on the back of any radiator out of sight. Other for hot air radiators.

Dept. "L," 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SAVO Manufacturing Company

1437 N. Wells Street, CHICAGO, Interest Your Dealer.

Use Your Old Rags

You can easily, quickly and neatly join your old rags together for rugs, portieres, etc., with a

KNOTA KNOTTER

Sent for 50c postage prepaid.

J. E. F. Distributing Company

Box 548, Station C, Los Angeles, Calif.

Valuable Territory Open.

Why Pay More?

A Delicious Vanilla Flavor

ALADDIN-VANILLA—A rich, mellow, absolutely pure, non-alcoholic, synthetic Vanilla Extract. Made by a special process yielding a delicious flavor which retains its strength in the cooking. Full pint mailed to any address \$1. Money refunded if goods are not better than genuine.

J. R. McCOMB ORGANIZATION

216 East 77th Street, New York City

SALEMERS AND WOMEN WANTED

TO PURCHASE FOR RE-SELLING.

USE THE LEE BROOM

and Enjoy Genuine Broom Satisfaction

It Is Fully Guaranteed

AT YOUR DEALERS

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY

Davenport, Ia.

PINE WHIFFS

The charm of your home can be heightened, its personality more subtly expressed by use of the Pine's fresh fragrance, or the delicate odors of the best loved flowers.

SOLD AT Department, Drug, Art and Drug Stores. If your dealer hasn't it, send 25 cents for sample box.

T.D. WHITNEY COMPANY

37-39 Temple Place

25-31 West Street

BOSTON

Cleanliness and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your

mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under

all conditions. Mattress Protectors are

light in weight, cover the mattress like

a sheet, are made of good quality new

material. Once used we are sure no housewife

would be without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. Over 1,000,000 Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO.

15 Leight Street, New York, N. Y.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

For Thanksgiving you should have every-

thing in order for a real delightful day.

Consult our experts in cleaning and dyeing

on the art of beautifying rugs, drapes, etc.,

at surprising economy.

CALL MURRAY HILL 9450

PAUL L. BRYANT CO., Inc.

NEW MONTANA TREASURE FIELD BEING WORKED

Greatest Platinum Deposits of World, Say Experts—Plant Completed

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 23 (Special)—What is being called by experts the greatest platinum field in the whole world, barring none, extending from a point on the southern border of Lincoln County in northwestern Montana to the Frazer River country in British Columbia, is to be subjected to development on a large scale. A company operating at Quesnel, B. C., will establish a reduction plant at Leonia, Idaho, on the Montana boundary line, and will endeavor to recover the platinum which, with rubies and gold, is found in the black sand and gravel that form the characteristic deposits of this vast area.

After 15 years of experimenting, a large plant, designed for the recovery of the rubies and gold from the sand and gravel in the thousands of acres near Leonia, has just been completed and put in operation, and though Leonia is merely a way station on the Great Northern Railway in the Kootenai Canyon, hidden away among the tall timber and taller mountains of northwestern Montana, 400 persons recently attended a public display of the plant's operating capacity.

Great Sand Deposits

After the visitors had been shown the tanks, tables, riddles, and other features of the mill, the great sand deposits and the seven miles of concrete canal 30 feet wide which brings water to the hydraulic giants at the gravel beds and washes the sand and gravel to the precipitation plant, a few yards of the concentrated material in the settling tanks was washed, with a yield of \$50 of coarse gold, the nuggets ranging from 25 cents to \$10 in value, and a quantity of rubies.

At the present time, the mill equipment handles 100,000 cubic yards of gravel daily. From this is recovered eight tons of concentrates, worth about \$100 a ton in gold, rubies, and platinum.

The establishment of this enterprise bears tribute to the indomitable pluck and persistence of the principal owner, J. M. Schnatterly, who, with a few associates, began 15 years ago attempts to mine the sand and gravel, with success but now crowning his efforts. The gravel beds were hidden in the almost impenetrable forests in the nearly inaccessible mountains of this part of Montana.

The cement canal, which has stood severe tests from usage and flood water, brings water to the gravel beds, which are torn down by the hydraulic engines, and the gravel and sand are washed into the bed of a creek from which the water is drawn, and thence to the concentration and recovery works. During high water the creek flows carries the material to the mill. During low water season it is sent down by the release of thousands of tons of water from a storage reservoir, which rushes it along the creek bed like a spring freshet.

Gold Also Recovered

Besides the rubies and platinum, this great sand bed carries gold in three forms, coarse, fine and very fine. The latter is combined with the black sand. The platinum is found in the same state. The rubies are generally small, yet are of commercial value, and occasionally a very fine one is found. During the first operations at the bed, when ordinary placer mining methods were used, much larger part of the values in the gold were lost. These are now being saved.

The black sand containing the fine gold and the rubies is washed by an undercurrent to the sides of the main flumes, and deposited in a large concrete storage basin called the "blue hole." From the "blue hole" it is lifted to a floor of the mill equipped with 30 settling tables, where the final separation is made. These tables are an entirely novel feature in gravel or placer mining plants.

While simple, the plant is said to be unique, has no delicate machinery, and is not subject to breakdowns. However, the facilities for handling the gravel perfectly are not complete. Coarse gold will not travel far on a natural creek bed, hence the bed of the creek in use is to be concreted. The larger part of the coarse gold in the gravel so far treated is still in the creek bed, and before the concrete is laid the bed will be excavated to bedrock, in which process it is believed that about \$2,000,000 in coarse gold will be recovered.

The success of the gold and rubies mining project at Leonia probably will be followed by the establishment of other such plants in the great gravel field described, and the initiation of a new mining industry that will yield millions of dollars.

Extracting Platinum

The extraction of the platinum requires another kind of plant and different mill processes. However, the Canadian company at whose head is S. J. Marsh, called the "platinum wizard," will put in works like the one at Quesnel, which successfully extracts platinum from similar black sand.

Mr. Marsh, who has spent years studying platinum and platinum sands, and who says there is not such another deposit of platinum on the globe, announces that he will begin construction of the first unit of his mill next spring, and that later a factory for the manufacture of finished platinum products will be located at Leonia.

CAPITAL INCREASE SANCTIONED

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 23—Stockholders of the Borne-Scrymser Company, at special meeting, approved an increase in capital stock from \$1,000,000 of \$100 par shares, the \$800,000 increase will be distributed as a 400 per cent stock dividend.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 23—Consols for money here today were 56%, Grand Trunk 1%, De Beers 12%, and Mines 3%. Money 1% per cent. Discount rate—Short and three months' bills 2½% per cent.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (Special)—Importers of watches and jewelry will be interested in an opinion by the Board of United States General Appraisers, just handed down, fixing the tariff classification of the bracelet or strap portion of imported wrist watches. The merchandise, the subject of this test case, consisted of imported wrist watches attached to bracelets or straps composed wholly or in part of gold, silver, or platinum.

The movements and cases of these watches, imported in the names of R. F. Downing & Co. and J. J. Gavin & Co., were assessed by the customs officers at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161, and the bracelet portion at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356, tariff act of 1913. In a rather lengthy opinion, Judge Sullivan reaches the conclusion that the bracelet portion should have been taxed at the rate of only 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167 of the 1913 law. The collector is instructed by the board to reliquidate the entries on this basis.

The collector's assessment of duty at 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 167, Act of 1913, on certain imported articles composed of brass and plated with gold, is affirmed in an opinion by the customs board overruling a protest of the Drapery Statuary Company of Chicago. The protestants contended for duty at only 20 per cent ad valorem under another provision in the same paragraph. This is denied in an opinion by Judge Fischer.

New reappraisements by the customs board fix the correct duty values on straw braids, imported from Canada; molasses and peppers, imported from Cuba; Oriental rugs, curios, chinaware and rattan core, imported from China; dolls, beaded articles, beaded bags, glass eyes, barium carbonate, ammonium bromide, chemical compounds, bromide of potassium and printing rollers, imported from Germany; straw hats and cheese, imported from Italy; sardines, imported from Norway; cheese, imported from Switzerland; oxide of iron and anchovies, imported from Spain; ostrich feathers, hair-steaming pads, marmalade, wood pulp boards and wool cloth, imported from England; wool cloth samples, imported from Scotland; perfume, toilet preparations and steel cut beds, imported from France; glass beads, asturachans and wool cloth, imported from Czechoslovakia, and toys, imported from Bavaria.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. White & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS

Bid Asked

Arthington Mills.....113 116

Bates Mfg. Co.500

Brookdale Mills.....183 195

Columbus Mfg. Co.100

Dartmouth Mfg. Co.275

Dwight Mfg. Co.19

Edwards Mfg. Co.100

Everett Mills.....180

Farmer Alpaca Co.185 170

Glenchill Co.120

Great Falls Mfg. Co.15

Hamilton Mfg. Co.82 87

Hamilton Woolen Co.90 95

Home Bleach & Dye Works com. 9 12

Home Bleach & Dye Works pf 62

Lancaster Mills com.150

Lancaster Mills pf.105 107

Lancaster Cotton Mills.210 220

Lowell Mfg. Co.155 160

Ludlow Mfg. Association....145 150

Lyman Mills.....180

Manomet Mills.108 112

Massachusetts Cotton Mills....160 165

Merrimack Mfg. Co. com.196 103

Merrimack Mfg. Co. pf.85 87

Metropolitan Mills.....132 137

Nashua Mfg. Co. com.75 80

Nashua Mfg. Co. pf.100 102

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.250

Nonquit Spinning Co.100

Pacific Mills.....164 166

Pepperell Mfg. Co.155 160

Sharp Mfg. Co. com.120 125

Sharp Mfg. Co. pf.104

Tremont Mfg. Mills.150

S. Worsted Co.100 102

Waltham Bleach & Dye Works.145 149

Mamotsu Mills.....90

Warwick Mills.....90

West Point Mfg. Co.124 128

York Mills Co.200

— MISCELLANEOUS

American Screen Co.139 135

Walter Bush Co. Ltd.125

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.123

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet pf.116

Draper Corporation.....165 170

Heywood-Wakefield Co. com.130

Heywood-Wakefield Co. pf.149

Merrimac Chemical Co.90

Plymouth Cordage Co.195 200

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouses Co. com.140 142½

de pf.37

Saco-Lowell Shops com.150

do pf.102

U. S. Envelope Co.142

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; southwesterly winds moderate to strong; westerly winds moderate.

New England: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Friday fair; strong westerly winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and not quite so cold tonight; probably snow flurry in the interior; Friday fair; strong southwest and west winds.

Weather Outlook

Fair weather without material change in temperature Thursday and Friday in the Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures

(S. a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany.....26 Kansas City42

Atlantic City....34 Memphis....38

Baltimore.....28 New Haven....30

Calgary.....16 New Orleans....30

Charleston....44 New York....32

Chicago.....40 Philadelphia....40

Denver.....32 Pittsburgh....34

Des Moines.....40 Portland, Me....24

Eastport.....28 Portland, Ore....40

Galveston.....54 San Francisco....40

Hatteras.....42 St. Louis....44

Helena.....22 St. Paul....34

Jacksonville....50 Washington....34

HIGGER DIVIDEND EXPECTED

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—An increased cash dividend or a stock dividend is expected from the Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company soon. The B stock is on a \$5 annual basis and sells around \$190. In the first nine months the net after taxes and employees' profit sharing distributions of \$2,627,878 was at the annual rate of \$13.75 per share. The A stock of B stock, after dividends on \$675,000, is 7 per cent cumulative rate—Short and three months' bills 2½% per cent.

STAINLESS METAL PROCESS

LONDON, Nov. 23—Sheffield metallurgists have discovered a process of making any metal stainless, with a deposit of chromium instead of using chrome in making the body of the metal. The discovery is expected to interest automobile manufacturers.



Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood

W. S. Rugg

M. R. W. S. RUGG, for the last two years assistant to the vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, has been appointed general manager of sales of that concern.

The position of general sales manager is a new one in the Westinghouse Electric and Mr. Rugg's appointment to the post is in recognition of his broad experience in the electrical industry and his capabilities in sales work.

The new general sales manager has been engaged in almost every line of electrical development and has become a factor in the electrical industry because he combined the exact and analytical training of an engineer with the broad, economic experience of a commercial executive.

Mr. Rugg is a native of Broadhead, Wis., and graduated from Cornell University. He became identified with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company in 1892 and three years later was transferred from Pittsburgh to the Chicago office as district office engineer.

In 1901, Mr. Rugg was transferred to the New York office as special sales engineer and in 1909 was made manager of that office. In 1917, he was transferred to the East Pittsburgh works and made manager of the railway department. Shortly after, he became manager of the marine department. During his administration of the railway department, started when the industry, due to the war, was at its lowest ebb, the most constructive work of the department of any previous period was accomplished.

His success in the railway department resulted in his promotion in 1920 to assistant to H. D. Shute, vice-president, in charge of sales.

Mr. Rugg is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, the American Electric Railway Association, the Franklin Institute, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Engineers Club of New York.

BIG GAINS BY ROADS IN FIRST NINE MONTHS

Western Lines Earn Double 1921 Figures for Corresponding Period

Railroad shares in general recorded their highest prices this year between June and September. During the first half of the year railroad security prices were helped by improved net earnings of the properties until the coal and shopmen's strikes. These meant interruption to and loss of traffic, and temporary abnormal operating expenses, which have been continued to restore the physical condition of equipment. Gross revenue was also

adversely affected by the 10 per cent freight rate reduction in effect July

LOW PRICED RAIL STOCKS SHOW DROP OF 33 PER CENT

Fresh Liquidation Causes New Average Low for Movement—Some Resistance

"Buy the low-priced rails," was the advice freely offered in brokerage circles not many months ago. For a time these tips made good. Pools were formed and the procession started and continued in orderly fashion until "halt" orders were sounded in September. Those who bought anywhere near the low prices of June, 1921, and were fortunate to "step off" last September, made big profits—the rail average rising more than 17 points in that period.

But in the short space of two months these low-priced rails have tumbled precipitously. From September tops the second-class rails are off 33 per cent, the high grade railroad shares receding in the same period only 11 per cent. The shares which show the heaviest declines are the following:

Cur-	1922 rent %	Dec.
New Haven	35%	20%
High Low clns	43%	43%
Kansas City Southern	20%	17%
Erie	11%	11%
Rock Island	55%	31%
St. Paul pf.	55%	36%
Baltimore & Ohio	60%	40%

The highest grade stocks, as usual, show the smallest percentage decline. Pennsylvania is down only 6% per cent from its September best, while Atchison, Illinois Central, Southern Pacific and Norfolk & Western are off only 8 per cent. In the same period Rock Island 6 per cent preferred is down 18 per cent, Chesapeake & Ohio 17 per cent, Northern Pacific and Reading 14 per cent and Great Northern 13 per cent.

In Wednesday's market the outbreak of fresh liquidation hammered the average level down to a new low record for the present movement at \$4.33. This is almost 10 points below the high point of 1922, \$3.99, established on Sept. 11. However, it is still 2.45 points above the year's low set up in June.

The selling reflects the many disappointments that have beset the railroads during the current year. Earlier hopes held out for the railroads from an operating standpoint have slight chance of being fulfilled in 1922. The coal and shopmen's strikes were more disastrous to the prospects of most roads than was generally realized.

Speculative interest ran high in the first few months of this year, based on prospects of several dividend inaugurations and increases. But, again shareholders have been subjected to further disappointment.

The following table is self-explanatory:

HIGH-GRADE RAILS		Current 1922
Atchison	100	108.16
Atl. Coast Line	100	124.45
Cal. Pacific	140%	151.54
Ches & Ohio	65%	79
Chi. Nor. West.	53	95%
Rock Island	86	108
Ill. Central	100	128.14
Great Nor. pf.	52%	65%
Ill. Central	108	115%
Louis & Nash	129%	144%
New York Cen.	91%	100%
Nor. & West.	115	125%
Pennsylvania	46%	99%
Pere Marq.	88%	87%
Pitts & W Va	55%	66%
St. L & San Fran.	20%	32%
St. L & S W	31%	36%
So. Calif.	22	28%
So. Pacific	24%	35%
Un. Pacif.	13%	15%

SECOND-CLASS		Current 1922
Balt & O	40%	60.61
Chi. & East Ill.	50	43%
St. Paul	23%	38%
St. Paul pf.	36%	55
Rock Island	31%	58
Erie	11	18%
Ill. Cent.	11%	28.12
Kansas City South.	20%	21%
Miss Pacific	15%	21
New Haven	30%	38%
Pere Marq.	28%	40%
Pitts & W Va	34%	41%
St. L & San Fran.	20%	32%
St. L & S W	31%	36%
So. Calif.	22	28%
So. Pacific	24%	35%
West Pacific	16	24%

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS WORTH

\$5 ON JAN. 1, 1923

In a few weeks now, Jan. 1, 1923, to be exact, persons having war savings stamps of the United States Government may cash them for \$5 each.

Frank C. Ayres, Government Director, Savings Division, First Federal Reserve District, speaking of the war savings stamps, says that people generally would be surprised to know how many persons there are today who consider these stamps of no value, now that the World War is past and gone. Indeed, he has had frequent inquiries at the Boston post office from just such persons.

Mr. Ayres further said that the Government, to avoid the rush on Jan. 1 at the Central Post Office in Boston, has arranged with local banks, savings and national, and with local post offices, for receiving stamps from holders in their particular localities. In other words, with Government savings stamps may be deposited, with local banks or post offices from Nov. 15 forward, receiving a receipt for the same. When depositing, the holder of stamps must specify whether he or she desires cash or a treasury savings certificate of the Treasury Department. The certificates will bear interest, as of Jan. 1, at 4 per cent, the certificate to run for five years.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCKHOLDERS

The number of Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders Nov. 1 totaled 1,200,000, a decrease of 988 from Oct. 1 and a decrease of 3213 from Nov. 1, 1921. October was the eighth consecutive month to show a decrease. The number of stockholders touched its peak March 1, last, at 141,921, and since then the list has shown a decrease of 5782. The average holding Nov. 1 was 73.35 shares, compared with 72.82 Oct. 1 and 70.56 March 1, 1921, when the stock showed its widest distribution.

KRUPP'S RUSSIAN PLANS

London, Nov. 22—The Krupps are negotiating with Leslie Urquhart for financial co-operation in connection with their Russian concession. Mr. Urquhart is also negotiating with the Angora Government for development of its resources.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TO HAVE NEW HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

A new hydroelectric power development, which will have an ultimate capacity of 35,000 horse power, and will represent one of the largest propositions of its kind east of Niagara Falls, is planned for New Hampshire with the formation of the Utilities Power Company.

This is a new development, which is utilizing the Pemigewasset River, work already having been started on the construction of a 620-foot dam to be built across the river in the towns of Bristol and New Hampton, supplying energy to a power house for the generation of 7500 horse power by July 1, 1923. The power will be wholesaled to public utilities and municipalities in central and southern New Hampshire, where the present costs of producing electrical power are largely in excess of rates at which the new company will be able to give service.

SLIGHT RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICE LEVEL IN ENGLAND

Raw Cotton Costs More—Pig Iron Demand Lessens—Shipping Outlook Better

LONDON, (By Mail)—The level of wholesale prices in October, according to the Board of Trade index number of 154.8, rose 6 per cent compared with September.

Raw cotton prices were higher. Linseed oil dropped to £37 a ton, but is recovering, while turpentine is cheaper. English wheat is quiet and occasionally easier, and maize is in light request. Flour is steadily held, but quiet. Home refined sugar is in good demand and spot prices advanced 3d. a hundredweight all round. Copper and tin are improving and elsewhere a better inquiry for speeler, while lead values are higher.

The expansion in fuel oil consumption this year is mainly by domestic consumers, because exports in the first nine months were less than in 1921, although higher than either 1920 or 1919. A decided pick-up in exports is looked for soon, however, as no fewer than three foreign governments are seeking to place substantial contracts. British Government is reported seeking 35,000 tons and French Government 25,000. Japanese buyers are also here for fuel oil to meet a deficit in Japan's fuel requirements, due to smaller coal production.

Only 46 Days' Supply

Daily consumption and exports in the first nine months averaged 29,200,000 gallons. At the end of September stocks of fuel oil stood at 1,364,957,165 gallons. Taking the daily average consumption for nine months, these stocks would be equivalent to only 46 days' supply. Consumption in September was 920,000,000 gallons, or a daily average of 30,600,000 gallons, and as winter progresses, consumption should be even higher.

Refiners have been doing their utmost to produce sufficient fuel oil to meet requirements and undoubtedly will continue producing big quantities. But they no longer are assured of tremendous quantities of Mexican light oil from which the major part of bunker fuel has been obtained. Early last summer the Totepec field of Mexico alone was producing more than 450,000 barrels daily, and is now down to 60,000. There has been no increase in other Mexican light oil fields which approaches replacement of production loss in Totepec. The Panuco fields have increased production, but this crude is suitable practically only for asphalt products. The new Smackover field in Arkansas, where crude is of low grade, will help a little, and already is being sold for use as fuel oil in its crude form.

However, manufacturing operations in the United States are expanding rather than declining. For many months the steel industry had sufficient business to run nearly at capacity, but railroad and coal strikes prevented this. Now steel and many other industries are expanding operations, and this will require more fuel oil. Higher prices seem certain for fuel oil, and few large refiners will make contracts for any length of time.

Production and consumption of fuel oil for the first nine months in each of the last four years, with figures of daily consumption, in gallons, compare:

1922	1921
7,820,918,816	7,165,515,911
Production	7,887,21,000
Consumption	25,200,000
Daily consumption	25,000,000
1920	1921
6,358,562,000	6,358,736,520
Production	6,358,562,000
Consumption	6,299,601,000
Daily consumption	23,700,000

Another New England industry which is showing signs of an immediate period of activity is the cotton industry.

There is no better sign of this than the fact that cotton is once more moving north in large quantities. A shipment of 39 cars in one shipment to Lowell, Mass., has been made via the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, from Atlanta, Ga., comprising 2454 bales and making one of the largest individual shipments of cotton that has been received in Lowell for some time.

The financial collapse of the home office carried down affiliated companies, one or two brokerage houses and involved in heavy losses several persons of high social prominence in England.

LEGAL PHASES OF PACKING MERGER GET ATTENTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Legal aspects of the proposed merger of the Armour and Morris packing interests are under study by the Department of Justice, it was learned today, with a view of laying a comprehensive formal report before the Cabinet at an early meeting.

MR. ARMOUR SEES BANKERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co., Chicago packers, is reported to be in New York for the purpose of consulting with local bankers on the financial features of the proposed merger of his company with Morris & Company and Wilson & Company.

SITUATION IN FUEL OIL IS VERY GOOD

Prices About 50 Cents a Barrel Higher Than First of Year and Stocks Are Low

The fuel oil situation was never so strong, with prices about 50 cents a barrel higher than at the first of the year.

Consumption in 1922 will exceed any previous year, as will production. Despite the record output in the first nine months by United States refineries, with production 643,000,000 gallons greater than the similar period of 1921, fuel oil stocks were increased by but 32,000,000 gallons at the end of September.

This is a new development, which is utilizing the Pemigewasset River, work already having been started on the construction of a 620-foot dam to be built across the river in the towns of Bristol and New Hampton, supplying energy to a power house for the generation of 7500 horse power by July 1, 1923. The power will be wholesaled to public utilities and municipalities in central and southern New Hampshire, where the present costs of producing electrical power are largely in excess of rates at which the new company will be able to give service.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET DISPLAYS SAGGING TENDENCY

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—The livestock market eased off somewhat yesterday in all the departments, though receipts were not as large as on Tuesday or Monday.

Receipts, conditions and prices were as follows:

Cattle: Receipts, 15,000; good to best

corn fed, native steers, short fed, and native and virgin grassers, steers, ready to lower one load prime 1417-pound steers, \$11.50; top yearlings, \$12; bulk native steers, short fed, selling largely \$7.50 to \$8.50; bulk western steers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; few up to \$7 to \$7.50; shee-stock mostly steady; bulk butcher cows and heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; canners and cutters, \$2.85 to \$3.00; bulls, clearing 10 to 15 lower, butchers, \$1.00 to \$1.05; calves, closing mostly 25¢ lower; bulk good and choice vealers, \$3.25 to \$4; stockers and feeders around steady; bulk, \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Hogs: Receipts, 27,000; closing 10 to 20¢ lower; mixed and packing hogs off most; bulk 170 to 240-pound average, \$7.75 to \$7.75; good and choice 225 to 280-pound hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.50; 140-160-pound average, \$7.75; packing hogs, mostly \$7.75 to \$8.50; desirable pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Sheep: Receipts, 15,000; fat lambs, weak to 15 lower; top, \$14.75 to \$15 to city butchers, \$14.65 to packers and shippers, \$14.25 to \$15.00; ewes, \$11 to \$12.50; lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.50; feeders, \$13.50 to \$14.50; lambs, \$11.50; aged feeding wethers, \$13.25; desirable 92-pound feeding yearlings, \$11.50; aged feeding wethers, \$13.25; lambs, \$12.50; feed ewes, \$11 to \$12.50.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURES IN UNITED STATES

Nearly Three Billion Net Spent During War Period—Items Forming Total

The Bankers Trust Company of New York has obtained through its English information service authentic figures, giving in detail the expenditures made in the United States by the British Government during the period in which loans were made to Great Britain by the United States Government.

In brief, the figures show that although the total cash advances of the United States to Great Britain amounted to \$4,277,000,000, the British Government expended in the United States during the same time the sum of \$7,230,000,000. That was \$2,945,000,000 more than the total amount lent to Great Britain.

FABRICATED STEEL WORK CONTINUES TO SHOW ACTIVITY

The Iron Age: Activity in fabricated steel work is still of unusual promise, involving awards of 21,000 tons in sizable projects and new inquiries of 27,000 tons.

Pig iron markets continue weak, and declines of about \$1 to \$2 on foundry and basic grades are noted in important northern centers, but it is significant that large smelters are quietly sounding the market and the buying of considerable tonnages at no distant date would not be surprising.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has bought 6000 to 8000 tons of foundry iron, and the United States Steel Corporation has closed in the east for 8000 tons of basic for its Pencoyd plant. This last purchase is due to a car shortage, preventing delivery of pig iron from Steel Corporation furnaces in the Pittsburgh district.

Germany got the 5250 tons rails placed last week by the Imperial Government Railways of Japan at about \$3 a ton less than the American bid.

Standard Oil Company has bought 150,000 boxes of tinplate in Wales, for use in its foreign trade. At the low prices Welsh

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

M. I. T. BASKETBALL OUTLOOK IS GOOD

D. H. Byerley, New Coach, Has Over Threescore of Candidates Out for Team

With more than threescore of candidates out to make the five varsity positions, and with a new coach already appointed, the third year of inter-collegiate basketball at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is well under way. The record of only six defeats in 16 starts and not a single reverse on the home court which was set last season is surely going to be eclipsed this winter if the enthusiasm and ability is evidence every afternoon in the Walker Memorial gymnasium is any sort of an indication.

D. H. Byerley, the new coach, took charge of the new squad last Monday and expressed much satisfaction with the showing of the players. Byerley is a naval officer attached to the U. S. S. Florida which is stationed here in Boston at the present time and is scheduled to remain till March. He is a former star of the United States Naval Academy quintet.

It is worthy of note, and perhaps fortunate for the Engineers, that Byerley played on the same team at Annapolis with Lieut. J. R. Allen, last year's mentor. They both held the two forward positions so that the type of play developed at Tech last winter by the former coach is the same as the present appointee is accustomed to use.

The Technology management has arranged a schedule of 14 games, nine of which will be played on Tech's home court, with the remainder at the opponents' grounds. The home encounters will include Harvard, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Brown University, Boston College, University of Maine, Holy Cross, Wesleyan University, Tufts College, and Clark. As was the case last year, the Harvard game, which is considered the main objective, will close the season.

The team has been working for the past 10 days under the direction of Capt. S. T. Cook '24, until Coach Byerley took charge of the men last Monday. Although no fair estimate can be made of the progress since the new coach took charge, it was evident at the end of last night's workout that the teamwork of the aggregation was much improved. The work assigned consisted chiefly of six-man scrimmage, three men defending the goal while the other three formed the offense.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The regulars from last winter's team who will again figure this season are, besides Capt. S. T. Cook '24, former Capt. C. H. Hubbard '23, guard; G. T. Storb '23, and E. B. Davidson '24, forwards, and D. B. Coleman '23, center. Cook and Hubbard at the two defense positions put up a game last year that was hard to beat. The rugged defense of the local quintet was considered by many as the chief factor in Tech's fine showing last winter. Davidson, who was the star of the freshman team of two years ago, showed exceptional skill the first part of the season, having saved many a game on account of his accurate shooting. He slowed up later, however, and was relegated to the position of a substitute to make place for a more consistent performer. It is hoped that he will show to much greater advantage this year and it is certain that he will start as a regular the first few games.

Of the other substitutes E. S. Bates '24, D. W. Skinner '23, and W. A. Metcalf '23 are the more promising. They all had a chance to play during many of the games last winter and are pressing the other men hard for a place on the first team now.

There is a host of men from other colleges who have reported for basketball, but who will not be available this year on account of the one-year residence rule. It is planned to have these men form a team to scrimmage with the varsity during practice sessions and thus keep themselves in trim for the following season, when they will be eligible to compete.

About 40 freshmen are also out to make the yearlings, five. A schedule of 11 games has been arranged for the yearling aggregation, but the team is handicapped in the matter of coaching, no mentor having been appointed up to this time. Until a coach is appointed, the work will be directed by one of the varsity men, Capt. S. T. Cook has been spending most of his time grounding the freshmen in the fundamentals, but with the varsity season now approaching and the necessity of getting into shape for the first game on Jan. 6 all-important, the freshmen are relegated to a different man each day. The varsity schedule for this season is as follows:

Jan. 6—Northeastern University at Boston; Y. M. C. A.; 19—Tufts College at Tech; 13—New Hampshire College at Durham; 17—Clark University at Tech; 20—University of Vermont at Burlington; Vt.; 27—Wesleyan University at Tech; 30—Yale; 3—Andover Academy at Andover; 3—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 10—Holy Cross College at Tech; 17—Brown University at Tech; 21—University of Maine at Tech; 24—Boston College at Tech; 28—Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Tech.

The freshman schedule is as follows:

Jan. 4—Northeastern University freshman at Boston; Y. M. C. A.; 10—Tufts College freshman at Tech; 13—Phillips Academy at Andover; 17—Harvard freshman at Tech; 20—Dean Academy at Franklin.

The freshman schedule is as follows:

Jan. 4—Exeter at Exeter; 10—St. John's Prep at Danvers; 17—Tabor Academy at Tech; 20—Harvard freshman at Harvard; 24—Cushing Academy at Cushing.

March 4—Andover Academy at Tech.

LAST PRACTICE IN THE STADIUM

Harvard Undergraduates Cheer Crimson Football Players

Harvard brought its football season of 1922, so far as the Harvard Stadium is concerned, to a close this afternoon when the varsity eleven ran through its last practice before going to New Haven tomorrow morning for the game with Yale on Saturday. Part of today's practice was open to the undergraduates and one of the biggest processions that has ever marched to Soldiers Field before a football game turned out to be on hand and cheer the players in their final workout.

With one exception the lineup for the game with Yale appears to have been definitely decided upon and that single exception is as to whether Vinton Chapin '23, who has been a regular halfback this fall, will give way to J. W. Hammond '25 who has been playing brilliantly during the last month. Last night when the first eleven attended the mass meeting in the Harvard Union, both of these players sat on the stage and this is taken as indicating that Coach R. T. Fisher '12 has not yet definitely made up his mind as to which man will start.

Last night's mass meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever turned out for such an occasion at Harvard. Capt. C. C. Buell '23 addressed the gathering and expressed the view that Harvard would win from Yale. Coach Fisher also spoke along the same lines as did Lothrop Withington '11.

Teams A and B were given a dummy scrimmage with the second varsity yesterday. It was a snappy practice and the players and coaches seemed to be pleased with the showing made by both teams. Team A lined up as follows: Percy Jenkins '24 and D. S. Holder '24, ends; H. T. Dunker '25 and W. M. Greenough '25, tackles; P. B. Kunhardt '23 and C. J. Hubbard '24, guards; H. W. Clark '23, captain; Philip Spalding '25 and J. J. Lee '24, quarterbacks; George Owen Jr. '23, E. L. Gehre '24 and Vinton Chapin '23, backs. Team B lineup: K. N. Hill '24 and Lewis Gordon '24, ends; A. L. Hobson '24 and R. S. Hubbard '24, tackles; W. V. Miller '23 and G. W. Tower '24, guards; Standish Bradford '24 and F. K. Kernan '24, centers; F. G. Akers '25 and K. S. Pfaffman '24, quarterbacks; R. W. Flits '23, W. H. Churchill '23 and Francis Rouillard '23, backs. C. A. Eastman '24, regular tackle, was excused from practice yesterday and P. F. Coburn '23, regular back last year, was out in uniform but did not take part in the workout.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers.

All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The Technology team is extremely fortunate in the matter of veteran material this season. The outstanding loss through graduation is that of A. R. Tonon, the star forward, who was undoubtedly the most consistent player on the team. The other men who graduated last June were L. T. Blood, who played guard, and H. R. Boyer and H. L. Bretting, centers. All three men, however, were substitutes for the greater part of the season, and their loss will not be as keenly felt as that of Tonon.

The

ATHLETICS

OXFORD TEAM HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

Dark Blues Will Meet Cambridge in Intervarsity Relay Carnival on Dec. 1

OXFORD, Eng., Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The first of a cluster of important sporting meetings between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge is the relay carnival on Dec. 1, and hopes are high at Oxford that the Dark Blues will meet with greater success than has attended their efforts since this fixture came into being two years ago. Every year, one might almost say every day, the American relay race grows in popularity. Since that memorable occasion in 1920, when eager thousands broke down the barriers at Queen's Club, London, to see the American Olympic team oppose the British Empire in relay races, it has progressed in public favor by leaps and bounds. Needless to say, the varsities were among the first to recognize its virtues and in 1920 the rival Blues conducted their first meet on these lines.

On Dec. 1, the scene of conflict will be changed to Cambridge—the universities run the carnival alternately—and Oxford men say that the result is likely to be changed too. Whether or not that should prove to be the case, there can be little doubt as to the strength of the tentative team outlined by the president of Oxford University Athletic Club—W. R. Milligan, University College—to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. So long before the event, it was not possible for even Milligan to foretell the exact personnel of his team; but, unless the unexpected intervenes, the Americans, W. E. Stevenson and Tevis Huhn, formerly of Princeton University and now of Balliol and University colleges respectively, will be among those selected.

Stevenson seemed certain to figure in the mile and half-mile relays, while Huhn's selection for the 440-yard hurdles appeared equally definite. The Blue, Richard Stapleton, of Queen's College, and the South African, Douglas Jeppé, Trinity, were the most likely men to run in the half-mile with Stevenson, but the choosing of the fourth man for that event presented some difficulty. The three from whom the choice was most likely to be made were C. C. Ross, formerly of Princeton, E. H. Newman, Oriel, the winner of the 100-yard dash, 440-yard dash and 120-yard hurdles in the freshman's sports, and Rolfe Stevenson, Queen's, a Norwegian.

In addition to being probable runners in the half-mile relay, Stapleton and Newman, together with the Blue, J. N. C. Ford, Hertford, appeared the most likely men to accompany Huhn in the hurdles. It was possible, too, that Newman would complete a busy afternoon by running in the mile, with Stevenson and Jeppé as two of his team mates. Ford and the prospective Rugby football Blue, C. E. W. McIntosh, University, were also likely candidates for inclusion. Douglas Jeppé, it may be mentioned, is a brother of the former hurdles Blue, H. P. Jeppé. A matter which has afforded Milligan food for thought is the scarcity of really good half-milers at Oxford just now. The president himself excels over this distance, but at the time of writing the other men suitable for the two-mile relay were pretty evenly matched. H. W. Kerr, Balliol, winner of the freshman's "half," and two good milers, I. L. Walkley, Trinity, and J. Bartram, Christ Church, were among those who merited serious consideration.

For the remaining event, the four-mile relay, Oxford may run four Blues—E. P. Hewetson, Pembroke, N. A. McInnes, New College, Milligan, and R. E. Brown, Wadham. The last-named ran as a second string against Cambridge in the intervarsity sports of 1921, but was not included in the Oxford team this year. Milligan was a member of the Oxford-Cambridge team that set up a record for the two-mile relay at Philadelphia in May, 1920, while McInnes was first man home in the cross-country race between Oxford-Cambridge and Cornell University, when the last-named institution sent over a team to England. McInnes is now captain of cross-country running at Oxford.

Speaking generally, Milligan considered athletics at Oxford to be in a highly satisfactory condition. The keenness of all concerned cannot be called into question; it is reflected in the fixture list of the Athletic Club.

WILLIAMS FACES A 15-GAME SCHEDULE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Williams College basketball schedule for 1922-23, announced by Manager Wingate Bixby, consists of 15 games, five more than last year. Princeton, Tufts and Lafayette are among the new opponents. The season opens on Dec. 14 with Norwich at home and closes with the Brown game on the home floor March 10. The schedule follows:

Dec. 14—Norwich at Williamstown; 18—University of Maine at Williamstown (pending).

Jan. 9—Knox at Williamstown; 12—Harvard at Williamstown; 16—Princeton at Princeton; 17—Wesleyan at Middletown; 24—Tufts at Williamstown.

Feb. 7—Middlebury at Williamstown; 22—Rochester at Williamstown; 24—Lafayette at Williamstown; 28—Amherst at Amherst.

March 3—Brown at Providence; 7—Amherst at Williamstown; 10—Brown at Williamstown.

RE: JEF DEFEATS WRIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The football team of the U. S. Relief defeated the U. S. Relief eleven yesterday in the final match for the Atlantic fleet championship at the navy yard by the score of 7 to 0. The Relief team will play the winner of the Delaware-Florida game which will be played in Boston on Thanksgiving Day. The visitors scored a touchdown in the last period after a series of line plunges.

PARKER SUCCEEDS W. J. BINGHAM '16

Will Take Over Duties of Assistant Graduate Treasurer

Howard Parker '00, now business manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, will succeed W. J. Bingham '16 as assistant graduate treasurer Dec. 1. It was tentatively announced yesterday. This appointment, together with that making C. W. Martin of Pennsylvania State College head track coach, settles the problem of Bingham's successors. Bingham will sail for England on private business Dec. 2. He will also complete arrangements for the Harvard-Yale-Oxford-Cambridge dual track meet in July, 1923.

Mr. Parker, who is to be the new assistant to Maj. F. W. Moore, has been associated with the Harvard Athletic Association for several months as a business manager, and also in the superintendence of the preparation of the "H Book of Harvard Athletics."

Bingham's retirement brings to a close Harvard's associations with one of the most remarkable track athletes America has ever produced. Holder of many records, Bingham's name has gone down inextricably in the annals of track athletics. He got his start at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he was a student from 1908 to 1912, during which time he was never defeated in the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile run.

In May, 1909, he entered the Harvard interscholastics, comparatively an unknown, and set a record of 1m. 55s. for the half mile, a record which still holds for this meet. Later he did the same distance in the Yale interscholastics in 1m. 58s. 45s., a record which also still holds. In 1911, at Exeter, he set a new world's interscholastic record of 1m. 57s. 25s. for the half-mile, only to have it shattered a year later by J. E. Meredith, who was later Pennsylvania's brilliant champion, and who did the same distance in 1m. 55s.

Bingham captained the Exeter track team in his senior year in 1912, and then entered Harvard. He captained the Crimson freshman track team in the spring of 1913, and in the yearling Harvard-Yale dual meet that season he set a record of 1m. 58s. for the half-mile, which still holds. Bingham's greatest performance the next year was when he ran with the famous world's record relay team at the B. A. games, which did 1560 yards in 3m. 6.1-5s. Running with Bingham were W. A. Barron Jr., F. W. Capper, and Roderick Tower.

Bingham captained the Harvard track team in 1916, and was one of the most prominent men in his class. He was first marshal, leader of the glee club, president of Phillips Brooks House, president of the student council, and an active participant in many other affairs.

In May, 1917, Bingham left for France with the Harvard Ambulance unit, enlisting in the army as a private in September of the same year, and being discharged as a captain in April, 1919. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for exceptional performances at Soissons, in October, 1918.

Bingham returned to Harvard from Texas in 1920 as a supervisor of track athletics. In February, 1921, he was made coach and supervisor, and has retained that position until the present time.

With the Army-Navy game at Philadelphia and the Harvard-Yale at New Haven, both at New Haven, the railroads running into those centers are going to have to handle many thousands of persons. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is to run 41 special trains into New Haven in addition to extra coaches on its regular trains. Twenty of the specials are from New York and 15 from Boston. The Boston & Albany is also going to run a number of specials.

Those who are interested in seeing hard, conscientious work rewarded on the football field are hoping that P. E. Wilson '23, the Harvard second-team end, who has just been promoted to the first team, will make good. Sam Sautin's name with Yale, Wilson is a former Phillips Andover Academy star end who has had little chance to practice while at Harvard because he is working his way through college. This fall he has practiced hard and when he just failed to be retained on the first squad, worked all the harder on the second, and was retained.

An absence of outstanding tackles has been noted in the "Big Ten." Capt. H. W. Lewis '23, University of Chicago tackle, was valuable in stopping the University of Illinois attack last week, mixing in every play that came anywhere near his territory. All efforts to gain between Lewis and R. W. King '23, center, were futile.

In the semi-final match George Calza, Italian heavyweight champion, added another win to his long string of victories in forcing Cliff Blackley to resign the first fall after 55m. 30s. of fast wrestling, as he was unable to break the toe hold the overseas boy worked on him. The second fall came in three minutes when Calza pinned the westerner to the mat with head scissors and crotch hold.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR 1924 AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM

More Sport-Governing Bodies Join Association and Many Donations Received to Cover Expense of Transportation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Never since the United States took part in the first revival of the Olympic Games at Athens, Greece, in 1896 has the prospect of America being represented by a strong team at the next games in 1924 been as bright as is the case today following the holding of the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association in this city yesterday. No less than five new sport-governing bodies were elected to membership and \$7500 donated toward the funds of the organization.

The new associations which have joined the Olympic organization are the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the National Amateur Athletic Federation, the Navy League, the National Remount Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Olympic Association now has a membership of close to 50 sport-governing bodies and forms the most complete and impressive association of its kind in existence. So great was the enthusiasm of the delegates toward the close of the meeting that with the appointment of a treasurer for the American Olympic committee, there was a rush to see which individual or association should be first to contribute to the funds which early in 1924 will be used to transport and award a special American Olympic medal to all members of the 1924 teams, regardless of whether they scored points for the United States in the physical and mental competitions.

The association elected the following officers: Col. R. M. Thompson, president; W. C. Prout, first vice-president; Dr. Graham Hammond, second vice-president; J. T. McGovern, third vice-president; F. W. Rublein, secretary; J. H. Barnes, treasurer; Col. W. Johnson, War Department; Capt. C. R. Train, Navy Department; Gen. P. E. Pierce, Dr. R. H. Sayre, Murray Hubert, Col. A. J. Mills, Capt. J. B. McCabe, Major Leonard, D. F. Davis, Col. Henry Breckinridge and A. J. Kelly, committeemen.

Colonel Thompson, in outlining the activities and objectives of the association during the year and a half preceding the eighth Olympiad at Paris in 1924, stated it would be the purpose of the organization to select a truly representative team of American athletes to compete against the best track and field men of more than 40 nations. The American Olympic Association, he said, wants to send abroad a team of good sportsmen who will do credit to the Nation and will win or lose like gentlemen and like Americans.

The convention completed its meeting with a dinner at which Colonel Thompson, the leading light in the organization, presided and prominent Government officials spoke.

AMERICANS WIN IN MANY CLASSES

Royal Winter Fair Horse Show Exhibit Opens at Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 23—United States prize winners in the horse exhibit at the royal winter fair which opened here yesterday were announced as follows:

Ponies, other than Shetland, not over 12 hands—First, Fulangue; second, Fulange, L. K. Liggett; Boston. Pair of ponies under 13 hands—First, Fulange and Fulgora, L. K. Liggett, Boston.

Single ponies under 14.2 hands in harness—First, Radiant Nipper; Mrs. F. B. Hopewell, West Newton, Mass.; second, Mary Fulange, L. K. Liggett.

Saddle horse, up to 16 to 190 pounds—First, Twilight Hour, the Misses Louise and Irene Carpenter, Montchanin, Del.; second, Myopia, Miss Ivy Madison, New York.

Single harness horse, over 15.2—First, The Whip, Miss J. Scott, Port Kennedy, Pa.; third, Mogul, Miss J. Scott.

Those who are interested in seeing hard, conscientious work rewarded on the football field are hoping that P. E. Wilson '23, the Harvard second-team end, who has just been promoted to the first team, will make good. Sam Sautin's name with Yale, Wilson is a former Phillips Andover Academy star end who has had little chance to practice while at Harvard because he is working his way through college. This fall he has practiced hard and when he just failed to be retained on the first squad, worked all the harder on the second, and was retained.

These requirements are, in the opinion of many archers, too rigid, and there is a movement on foot looking toward the revision of the requirements for the purpose of making them less rigid.

It is thought in many quarters that if the requirements for the merit badge were relaxed it would increase interest in archery among Boy Scouts, because a much larger number would believe that they could win this badge. However, it is only Boy Scouts with one possible exception, who have been able to pass this test.

The requirements for obtaining the Boy Scout Merit Badge for archery are given in the Boy Scout Manual as follows:

To obtain a Merit Badge for archery a Scout must:

1. Make a bow, arrow, and string.

(a) With which he shall shoot an extreme flight of 175 yards at an elevation of 45° from the horizon.

(b) With which he shall make 120 points on a regulation four-foot target at 60 yards with 60 shots.

(c) With which he shall make 200 points on a four-foot target at 40 yards with 60 shots.

2. Know something of the history of archery and the principal archers of the past and present and their records.

These requirements are, in the opinion of many archers, too rigid, and there is a movement on foot looking toward the revision of the requirements for the purpose of making them less rigid.

It is thought in many quarters that if the requirements for the merit badge were relaxed it would increase interest in archery among Boy Scouts, because a much larger number would believe that they could win this badge.

However, it is only Boy Scouts with one possible exception, who have been able to pass this test.

The requirements for obtaining the Boy Scout Merit Badge for archery are given in the Boy Scout Manual as follows:

AMHERST STARTS TRAINING TODAY

Squad of About 30 Basketball Candidates Report to Coach

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 23 (Special)

The first practice of the season for the Amherst College basketball squad was held here this afternoon, about 30 candidates reporting to Coach McLaughry, who turned out one of the strongest quintets of western Pennsylvania while he was at Westminster College.

While he was at Westminster College he was at Amherst in 1916 and 1917.

In the first game of the season, Amherst will play at Princeton on Nov. 25.

LEWIS WINNER OVER GREEK CHALLENGER

Edward Lewis, holder of the world's heavyweight wrestling title, defeated George Kotsanos, Greek heavyweight champion, at the Boston Arena, last night before a large gathering. Lewis was never in danger of losing his crown during the entire session for he stood head and shoulders over Kotsanos with considerable poundage on the Greek, all of which added to his advantage.

Kotsanos drew forth rounds of applause in forcing Cliff Blackley to resign the first fall after 55m. 30s. of fast wrestling, as he was unable to break the toe hold the overseas boy worked on him.

The second fall came in three minutes when Calza pinned the westerner to the mat with head scissors and crotch hold.

WILLIAMS FACES A 15-GAME SCHEDULE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Williams College basketball schedule for 1922-23, announced by Manager Wingate Bixby, consists of 15 games, five more than last year. Princeton, Tufts and Lafayette are among the new opponents. The season opens on Dec. 14 with Norwich at home and closes with the Brown game on the home floor March 10. The schedule follows:

Dec. 14—Norwich at Williamstown; 18—University of Maine at Williamstown (pending).

Jan. 9—Knox at Williamstown; 12—Harvard at Williamstown; 16—Princeton at Princeton; 17—Wesleyan at Middletown; 24—Tufts at Williamstown.

Feb. 7—Middlebury at Williamstown; 22—Rochester at Williamstown; 24—Lafayette at Williamstown; 28—Amherst at Amherst.

March 3—Brown at Providence; 7—Amherst at Williamstown; 10—Brown at Williamstown.

N. H. ELECTS CAPTAIN AND AWARDS LETTERS

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 23—S. P. Wentworth of Salem, Mass., has been elected captain of New Hampshire College football eleven for next season.

Wentworth is a sophomore. He played right halfback this season.

The executive committee of the athletic association has awarded the "N" for football to the following:

Capt. E. P. Farmer, Knollwood, president; Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley, vice-president; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, secretary; Mrs. S. E. Donohoe, treasurer; Mrs. H. T. Eschwege, Mrs. C. F. Fowler and Mrs. C. D. Smithers, board of directors.

The nominating committee is composed of Mrs. Lester Ketcham, chairman; Mrs. Jay Lee, Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Mrs. Norman George and Mrs. F. E. Dubois. Those named for office will be placed for election before the next annual meeting of the association, which will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Dec. 8.

WOMEN GOLFERS NAME OFFICERS FOR 1923

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 23—The nomination committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday named the list of new officers for the year 1923. They are as follows:

Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Knollwood, president; Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley, vice-president; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, secretary; Mrs. H. T. Eschwege, Mrs. C. F. Fowler and Mrs. C. D. Smithers, board of directors.

The nominating committee is composed of Mrs. Lester Ketcham, chairman; Mrs. Jay Lee, Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Mrs. Norman George and Mrs. F. E. Dubois. Those named for office will be placed for election before the next annual meeting of the association, which will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Dec. 8.

AMERICAN ROUND

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

ALHAMBRA

When You Decide to Make YOUR HOME IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA we will render you every assistance. Our home range is from \$3000 to \$30,000. REAL ESTATE LOANS BUILDING CONTRACTING M. K. GRENSTED CO. 421 West Main Street, Alhambra, California

GUY M. KNOX
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
107 W. Main Street, Alhambra, Cal. Telephone 55

CORONADO
MISS HELD
GOWNS and Sport Suits a Specialty
289 Orange Ave. Phone Coro. 230-W

CORONADO SWEET SHOP
C. F. SAWYER, Prop. Phone Coro. 128

GLENDALE

PENDROY'S
READY-AT-BROADWAY California A Modern Department Store Ready-to-Wear, Dry Goods, Shoes, Rugs, Millinery Improved and modern merchandising methods. The lowest prices for which QUALITY goods can be had. Second Floor Private Branch Exchange to all Departments. H. S. WEBB & CO. Retailers of Fine Dry Goods and Men's Furnishings S. W. Corner Brand and Broadway GLENDALE, CALIF.

For Store Buildings or Residences Build With "Wet-Mix" Poured CONCRETE HOLLOW TILE For 4, 8, 12 and 16-inch Walls Water-Proof—Fire-Proof—Strength Approved for use in the City of Los Angeles CONCRETE BRICK & TILE COMPANY R. E. JOHNSTON, Owner and Manager Tel. Glen. 177-W

SIERRA CLUB
BEVERAGES HENRY-BROWN CO., INC. Glendale—Phone 309

Glendale Grocerteria
116-118 NORTH BRAND BLVD. A pleasant and profitable place to purchase your Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

HOLLYWOOD
"Remember the Name" HOLLYWOOD CITY DYE WORKS Cleansing and Dyeing of Rugs, Draperies and Garments Phone Holly 2647 7843 Santa Monica Boul. or 6420 and 7086 Hollywood Boul. Let me help you with your Real Estate problems. Whether you want to BUY—SELL—RENT—OR—BUILD HOLLYWOOD property only. Vacant lots our specialty. We write all kinds of insurance. MARK W. SHAW, President HOLLYWOOD REAL ESTATE & BUILDING CO., INC. 5639 Sunset Blvd. Tel. Holly 5918

CLEAN RUGS
HOLLYWOOD CARPET CLEANING CO. BROADWAY 6227 "NONE BETTER"

R. E. WHITLEY CO. HOLLYWOOD PROPERTIES INVESTMENTS and RESIDENCES 6034 Hollywood Boulevard CORRESPONDENCE INVITED For Sale For Rent For Exchange Persons contemplating locating in California, and especially Los Angeles or Hollywood, would do well to correspond with or see E. CLARKE COMER Real Estate 6522 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 577-825

HOLLYWOOD BOOT SHOP 6687 Hollywood Boulevard 577101 Fine Footwear—Hosiery Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call

CENTRAL HARDWARE COMPANY "The stores that appreciate your patronage," 6673 Hollywood Blvd. Tel. Holly 1281 7514 Sunset Blvd. Tel. Holly 1406

LAUREL CAFETERIA Home Cooking—Good Service 6816 Hollywood Blvd.

WARREN'S CATERING Special Pastries and Confections 6552 Hollywood Blvd. Phone Hollywood 6022

CHARLES G. PERRY Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Hollywood Hardware Co., Inc. 579701 6414 Hollywood Blvd.

BEST THE PLUMBER Phone 437-919

PEARCE'S FORD REPAIR SHOP 6209 Santa Monica Blvd., Holly 904

CALIFORNIA

HOLLYWOOD—Continued

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH SECURITY BANK OF LOS ANGELES HOLLYWOOD BLVD. and CARHUNGA AVE. Greenwood, Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Odorless Cleaners, Paint Dryers, 1508-10 Carhunga Ave. Holly 2086

LA JOLLA
GREEN DRAGON GIFT SHOP & DINING ROOM C. C. COFFEE HOUSE 1121 Prospect Street

THE HAT SHOP MRS. M. VINCENT-STUART 1049 Wall Street. Telephone La Jolla 56

THE LITTLE SHOP Habs, Sweets, Blouses, Novelties Things for Children.

LONG BEACH—Continued

FASHION TAILORS, INC. Dependable Clothes for Men BEN WISE, Mgr. TWO STORES 536 Pine Avenue 14 American

W. E. ALLEN CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS NOTARY 619 Markwell Bldg. Tel. 614-08

LOS ANGELES—Continued

INSURANCE WILLIAM STEPHENS 934-335 Security Bldg. Tel. 65543

ROBERT W. PRATT INSURANCE No. 559 Grauman's Metropolitan Theatre Building Sixth and Hill Sts.

A. D. HORN 815 West 12th St. Phone 12328 Batteries NEW AND REBUILT All Makes Recharged, Repaired, and Rebuilt. All Kinds of Auto Accessories.

GORDON ROBB CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT Audits INVESTIGATIONS Income Tax Returns 728 Story Building 641-05

Paris Dye Works Expert French Dry Cleaners 31st and San Pedro Streets LOS ANGELES 2028 Phone 27027 Goods called for and delivered.

STOVES RUGS

FURNITURE Linoleum—Shades—Draperies HULEN FURNITURE CO. 521 E. Fourth Street

CASH CREDIT

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK 130 EAST FIRST STREET

More for Your Dollar at **BOARDWAY'S** 411 Pine Avenue ALWAYS NEW, FRESH DRY GOODS Ready-to-Wear Women's Furnishings Satisfaction or Your Money Back

Johnson & Kendall 104-105 2nd St. "The Newest Materials Always at Lowest Prices"

MOORE'S Exclusive Women's Apparel Attractively Priced Fourth and American Ave.

FEERS' The China Store Chinaware—Crockery—Glassware 229 Pine Avenue

BURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE 229 PINE AVENUE MARKWELL ARCADE GROCERY 23 Arcade Lower Markwell Bldg. FREE DELIVERY P. O. Sub. Station Tel. 616-310

C. D. BEAUCHAMP & CO. GENERAL INSURANCE LOANS 15 Locust Ave. Tel. 647-43

H. R. Buchanan 815 PINE AVE. Women's Stylish Apparel and Hats

Aubrey N. Waldron Vice-Pres. and Sec. Thos. H. Waldron President Long Beach Furniture Co., Inc. Established 1897 428-430 American Ave. Phone 647-50

AUGUST F. PFLUG DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY 206 E. Broadway Tel. 622-306

INSURANCE P. M. MILLSPAUGH 415 American Ave. Tel. 645-248

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring Clothes of Quality at Reasonable Prices 114-116 Pine Ave. Phone 624-89

HARBOR PAINT CO. WALL PAPER PAINTS AND VARNISHES 341 American Avenue Phone 649-23

RICH'S QUALITY PAINTS 423 Pine Avenue Tel. 635-842 BRANCHES 745 Pine Ave. 1223 American

THE BROADWAY MARKET WARREN M. DAVIS FRESH and CURED MEATS 246 E. Broadway Phone 641-414

REAL ESTATE MRS. A. REESE 141 West Sixth Street

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes 124 PINE AVENUE

Krieger-Danielson Music Co. VICTROLAS VICTROLA RECORDS 227 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg. Tel. 11023

BOWMAN SHOP First Class Repairing of Auto Bodies, Radiators, Lamps and Fenders. 700 E. Anaheim Tel. 641-428

ELITE MUSIC SHOP Sheet Music—Vocalion Records Open Evening 250 W. Ocean Ave. Tel. 630-50

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies 117 PINE AVENUE

MOORE'S GROCETERIA 342 American Avenue "GROCERIES FOR LESS"

Coombe Tire & Rubber Co., Inc. 81-88 American Ave. Tel. 630-50

Boys Transfer and Storage Co. 133 E. Ocean Avenue

PATRICK FLORAL CO. CHAS. F. PATRICK 614 Pine Ave. Tel. 648-324

HERMAN C. THOMPSON Diamond, Jewelry, Fine Building Phone 628-268

DEPENDABLE USED CARS S. E. Cor. Ocean & American R. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

EARL L. CHESSMAN Contractor and Builder 529 W. Seventh St. Phone 615-124

CALIFORNIA

LONG BEACH—Continued

FASHION TAILORS, INC. Dependable Clothes for Men BEN WISE, Mgr. TWO STORES 536 Pine Avenue 14 American

W. E. ALLEN CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS NOTARY 619 Markwell Bldg. Tel. 614-08

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Diamond & Jewelry Brokers LOANS

MARKWELL & COMPANY Suite 802, Citizens National Bank Bldg.

INSURANCE WILLIAM STEPHENS 934-335 Security Bldg. Tel. 65543

ROBERT W. PRATT INSURANCE No. 559 Grauman's Metropolitan Theatre Building Sixth and Hill Sts.

A. D. HORN 815 West 12th St. Phone 12328 Batteries NEW AND REBUILT All Makes Recharged, Repaired, and Rebuilt. All Kinds of Auto Accessories.

MAC-DRY Batteries NO Water Acid Attention

TIRES STANDARD MAKES ONLY Drive in Service

PETERSON & ROVIG 1023-25 South Flower Street Phone 67487

"Originality in Advertising" **UHLENHART & CAROTHERS** 607-8 I.W. HELLMAN BLDG. LOS ANGELES CAL. Phone Pico 3368

EDWIN HARTLEY MEN'S TAILOR Right Cloth at Right Prices 204-5 Lissner Building, 11182 S. Spring St. Phone 11182

Calif. Electrote & Stereotype Co. 380 So. Los Angeles St. Los Angeles, California

Makers of printing plates and mats

STOWELL & SINSABAUGH Advertising 109 W. P. STORY BLDG. LOS ANGELES

Service Commercial Art Counsel Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats MME. WOOLLEY 1612 West Seventh St. 582105

OLIVER D. MILSON TAILOR 504 Citizens' Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 15488

F. R. BROWN, Practical Landscape Gardener SPRINKLING SYSTEMS 3530 Hyde St. Garveria 1306

GENERAL AUCTIONEER COL. C. F. CALHOUN 4506 South Main Street Tel. 293-899

ERNEST Z. CROXALL 1923 BUICK AUTOMOBILES Also Dependable Used Cars Main 5940

EDWARD J. MORLEY Consulting and Supervising Operating Engineer Office Buildings, Hotels, Clubs, and General Power Plants.

BOOKKEEPING WANTED Small sets of books to keep—part time HARRY E. WARD Los Angeles, Calif. Main 9341 Broadway 960

DUNCAN VAIL COMPANY Artists' Material Engraving Stationery Picture Framing 732 So. Hill Street

H. B. CROUCH CO. Diamonds and Antiques 222-224 West Ninth St. (Near Blackstone's)

GILMORE'S MILLINERY Individual designs—Personal attention 2125 West Pico Street Between Alvarado and Hoover Streets Telephone West 81

BEEMAN & HENDEE Infants' and Children's Wear Ready Made or Made to Order 948 So. Hill St. Tel. 66539

HORACE W. GREEN & SONS HARDWARE CO. 548 Pine Avenue Tel. 649-87

HARBOR PAINT CO. WALL PAPER PAINTS AND VARNISHES 341 American Avenue Phone 649-23

ARNOLD ROSS Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods and Specialties 822 West Fifth Street

CRAGMONT APARTMENTS Large, airy 2 and 3-room furnished apartments; brick building; reasonable rates. Phone 50278

REAL ESTATE MRS. A. REESE 141 West Sixth Street

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes 124 PINE AVENUE

Krieger-Danielson Music Co. VICTROLAS VICTROLA RECORDS 227 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg. Tel. 11023

BOWMAN SHOP First Class Repairing of Auto Bodies, Radiators, Lamps and Fenders. 700 E. Anaheim Tel. 641-428

ELITE MUSIC SHOP Sheet Music—Vocalion Records Open Evening 250 W. Ocean Ave. Tel. 630-50

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies 117 PINE AVENUE

MOORE'S GROCETERIA 342 American Avenue "GROCERIES FOR LESS"

Coombe Tire & Rubber Co., Inc. 81-88 American Ave. Tel. 630-50

Boys Transfer and Storage Co. 133 E. Ocean Avenue

PATRICK FLORAL CO. CHAS. F. PATRICK 614 Pine Ave. Tel. 648-324

HERMAN C. THOMPSON Diamond, Jewelry, Fine Building Phone 628-268

DEPENDABLE USED CARS S. E. Cor. Ocean & American R. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

EARL L. CHESSMAN Contractor and Builder 529 W. Seventh St. Phone 615-124

CALIFORNIA

LONG BEACH—Continued

FASHION TAILORS, INC. Dependable Clothes for Men BEN WISE, Mgr. TWO STORES 536 Pine Avenue 14 American

W. E. ALLEN CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS NOTARY 619 Markwell Bldg. Tel. 614-08

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Quality THE ARBOR CAFETERIA 200-311 West Fourth Street

THE La PALMA CAFETERIA 811 West Third Street

Strictly home cooked foods by women cooks only, and under the personal management of C. O. MANSPEAKER, Proprietor

INSURANCE WILLIAM STEPHENS 934-335 Security Bldg. Tel. 65543

ROBERT W. PRATT INSURANCE No. 559 Grauman's Metropolitan Theatre Building Sixth and Hill Sts.

A. D. HORN 815 West 12th St. Phone 12328 Batteries NEW AND REBUILT All Makes Recharged, Repaired, and Rebuilt. All Kinds of Auto Accessories.

MAC-DRY Batteries NO Water Acid Attention

TIRES STANDARD MAKES ONLY Drive in Service

PETERSON & ROVIG 1023-25 South Flower Street Phone 67487

"Originality in Advertising" **UHLENHART & CAROTHERS** 607-8 I.W. HELLMAN BLDG. LOS ANGELES CAL. Phone Pico 3368

EDWIN HARTLEY MEN'S TAILOR Right Cloth at Right Prices 204-5 Lissner Building, 11182 S. Spring St. Phone 11182

Calif. Electrote & Stereotype Co. 380 So. Los Angeles St. Los Angeles, California

Makers of printing plates and mats

STOWELL & SINSABAUGH Advertising 109 W. P. STORY BLDG. LOS ANGELES

Service Commercial Art Counsel Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats MME. WOOLLEY 1612 West Seventh St. 582105

OLIVER D. MILSON TAILOR 504 Citizens' Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 15488

F. R. BROWN, Practical Landscape Gardener SPRINKLING SYSTEMS 3530 Hyde St. Garveria 1306

GENERAL AUCTIONEER COL. C. F. CALHOUN 4506 South Main Street Tel. 293-899

ERNEST Z. CROXALL 1923 BUICK AUTOMOBILES Also Dependable Used Cars Main 5940

EDWARD J. MORLEY Consulting and Supervising Operating Engineer Office Buildings, Hotels, Clubs, and General Power Plants.

BOOKKEEPING WANTED Small sets of books to keep—part time HARRY E. WARD Los Angeles, Calif. Main 9341 Broadway 960

DUNCAN VAIL COMPANY Artists' Material Engraving Stationery Picture Framing 732 So. Hill Street

H. B. CROUCH CO. Diamonds and Antiques 222-224 West Ninth St. (Near Blackstone's)

GILMORE'S MILLINERY Individual designs—Personal attention 2125 West Pico Street Between Alvarado and Hoover Streets Telephone West 81

BEEMAN & HENDEE Infants' and Children's Wear Ready Made or Made to Order 948 So. Hill St. Tel. 66539

HORACE W. GREEN & SONS HARDWARE CO. 548 Pine Avenue Tel. 649-87

HARBOR PAINT CO. WALL PAPER PAINTS AND VARNISHES 341 American Avenue Phone 649-23

ARNOLD ROSS Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods and Specialties 822 West Fifth Street

CRAGMONT APARTMENTS Large, airy 2 and 3-room furnished apartments; brick building; reasonable rates. Phone 50278

REAL ESTATE MRS. A. REESE 141 West Sixth Street

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes 124 PINE AVENUE

Krieger-Danielson Music Co. VICTROLAS VICTROLA RECORDS 227 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg. Tel. 11023

BOWMAN SHOP First Class Repairing of Auto Bodies, Radiators, Lamps and Fenders. 700 E. Anaheim Tel. 641-428

ELITE MUSIC SHOP Sheet Music—Vocalion Records Open Evening 250 W. Ocean Ave. Tel. 630-50

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies 117 PINE AVENUE

MOORE'S GROCETERIA 342 American Avenue "GROCERIES FOR LESS"

Coombe Tire & Rubber Co., Inc. 81-88 American Ave. Tel. 630-50

Boys Transfer and Storage Co. 133 E. Ocean Avenue

PATRICK FLORAL CO. CHAS. F. PATRICK 614 Pine Ave. Tel. 648-324

HERMAN C. THOMPSON Diamond, Jewelry, Fine Building Phone 628-268

DEPENDABLE USED CARS S. E. Cor. Ocean & American R. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

EARL L. CHESSMAN Contractor and Builder 529 W. Seventh St. Phone 615-124

CALIFORNIA

LONG BEACH—Continued

FASHION TAILORS, INC. Dependable Clothes for Men BEN WISE, Mgr. TWO STORES 536 Pine Avenue 14 American

W. E. ALLEN CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS NOTARY 619 Markwell Bldg. Tel. 614-08

LOS ANGELES—Continued

Quality THE ARBOR CAFETERIA 200-311 West Fourth Street

THE La PALMA CAFETERIA 811 West Third Street

Strictly home cooked foods by women cooks only, and under the personal management of C. O. MANSPEAKER, Proprietor

INSURANCE WILLIAM STEPHENS 934-335 Security Bldg. Tel. 65543

ROBERT W. PRATT INSURANCE No. 559 Grauman's Metropolitan Theatre Building Sixth and Hill Sts.

A. D. HORN 815 West 12th St. Phone 12328 Batteries NEW AND REBUILT All Makes Recharged, Repaired, and Rebuilt. All Kinds of Auto Accessories.

MAC-DRY Batteries NO Water Acid Attention

TIRES STANDARD MAKES ONLY Drive in Service

PETERSON & ROVIG 1023-25 South Flower Street Phone 67487

"Originality in Advertising" **UHLENHART & CAROTHERS** 607-8 I.W. HELLMAN BLDG. LOS ANGELES CAL. Phone Pico 3368

EDWIN HARTLEY MEN'S TAILOR Right Cloth at Right Prices 204-5 Lissner Building, 11182 S. Spring St. Phone 11182

Calif. Electrote & Stereotype Co. 380 So. Los Angeles St. Los Angeles, California

Makers of printing plates and mats

STOWELL & SINSABAUGH Advertising 109 W. P. STORY BLDG. LOS ANGELES

Service Commercial Art Counsel Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats MME. WOOLLEY 1612 West Seventh St. 582105

OLIVER D. MILSON TAILOR 504 Citizens' Nat'l Bank Bldg. Phone 15488

F. R. BROWN, Practical Landscape Gardener SPRINKLING SYSTEMS 3530 Hyde St. Garveria 1306

GENERAL AUCTIONEER COL. C. F. CALHOUN 4506 South Main Street Tel. 293-899

ERNEST Z. CROXALL 1923 BUICK AUTOMOBILES Also Dependable Used Cars Main 5940

EDWARD J. MORLEY Consulting and Supervising Operating Engineer Office Buildings, Hotels, Clubs, and General Power Plants.

BOOKKEEPING WANTED Small sets of books to keep—part time HARRY E. WARD Los Angeles, Calif. Main 9341 Broadway 960

DUNCAN VAIL COMPANY Artists' Material Engraving Stationery Picture Framing 732 So. Hill Street

H. B. CROUCH CO. Diamonds and Antiques 222-224 West Ninth St. (Near Blackstone's)

GILMORE'S MILLINERY Individual designs—Personal attention 2125 West Pico Street Between Alvarado and Hoover Streets Telephone West 81

BEEMAN & HENDEE Infants' and Children's Wear Ready Made or Made to Order 948 So. Hill St. Tel. 66539

HORACE W. GREEN & SONS HARDWARE CO. 548 Pine Avenue Tel. 649-87

HARBOR PAINT CO. WALL PAPER PAINTS AND VARNISHES 341 American Avenue Phone 649-23

ARNOLD ROSS Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods and Specialties 822 West Fifth Street

CRAGMONT APARTMENTS Large, airy 2 and 3-room furnished apartments; brick building; reasonable rates. Phone 50278

REAL ESTATE MRS. A. REESE 141 West Sixth Street

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes 124 PINE AVENUE

Krieger-Danielson Music Co. VICTROLAS VICTROLA RECORDS 227 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg. Tel. 11023

BOWMAN SHOP First Class Repairing of Auto Bodies, Radiators, Lamps and Fenders. 700 E. Anaheim Tel. 641-428

ELITE MUSIC SHOP Sheet Music—Vocalion Records Open Evening 250 W. Ocean Ave. Tel. 630-50

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies 117 PINE AVENUE

MOORE'S GROCETERIA 342 American Avenue "GROCERIES FOR LESS"

Coombe Tire & Rubber Co.,

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

REDONDO BEACH
D. B. LONDON
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Authentic information given as to real estate values.

D. B. LONDON
121 Diamond St., Redondo Beach, Calif.

SAN BERNARDINO
SHEEHAN PAINT & PAPER CO.
Distributors of
PATTON AND PITCAIRN PRODUCTS
WALL PAPER, BRUSHES
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Tel. 1530
654 Third St., San Bernardino, Calif.

SAN DIEGO
Morgan's Cafeteria
1049—Sixth Street
Bon Ton Hairdressing Parlor
ELEANOR OLDS, Prop.
EXPENSIVE MARCELLING
Location, balcony, Blumers-Schoenheit Clock & Suit Co., 281 Broadway. Telephone 650-66

THE BOSTON STORE
S.M. Bingham
Fifth & G
"A Busy Corner and a Busy Store"
The Christmas Gift Store

Gardner's
Sweaters
Fourth and G Streets
J. P. BERG
Service Grocery
3802 Fifth Street Phone Hill 1948

HL Benbough
FURNITURE
BED COVERS

HELLER'S
MONEY-SAVING STORES
Quality Foodstuffs
ALWAYS FRESH

GRAY'S POULTRY HOUSE
827 Market Street Main 2538

LEWIS SHOE CO.
W. E. SECOMBE, Prop.
Main 3147 Fifth Street at C

Wally's Men's Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1045 5th Street

BENBOUGH & DUGGAN
High Grade Clothing and Presents
128 5th St. Auto Delivery, Main 6504
BOOKS—STATIONERY—OFFICE SUPPLIES
FILING DEVICES—CARPENTER'S
932 6th Street

CHANDLER & CLEVELAND
AUTOMOBILES
GREENE AND FLEMING
1905 Fifth Street Main 718

PROGRESS CLEANERS.
Gentlemen's Suits, \$1.50
Ladies' Suits, \$1.75
2660 Imperial Ave. Main 6688

WATERPROOF CEMENT TILE WORKS
CEMENT BUILDING TILE
265 14th Street Tel. Main 1898

BARANOV'S
JEWELERS
632 5th Street Main 4844

BARBER SHOP
201 Spreckels Building
Closed on Sundays and Holidays
C. McMANNS, Prop.

Ingersoll Candy Co.
FINE CANDIES
1015 Fifth Street

THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway

SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
720 Broadway at 7th Street
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

BOOKS
The ARTEMISIA BOOK SHOP
"The book shop of personal service."
1355 6th Street Telephone 664-49

INSURANCE
CHRISTINE WONDERLY
617 E. Street Tel. Main 34

MARY GRANT SHOP
Art Needle Work
Handmade Sweaters and Sports
3365 5th Street near Upas

W. W. WIDDIFIELD
CARPETS AND RUGS
1402 Fifth Street Phone 645-13

PRINTING
FRYE & SMITH
850 3rd Street Tel. Main 663

HILLS CANDY CO.
414 University Avenue Ice Cream
Confectioners
Phone your orders Hill 1152-W

THE BOOK AND ART SHOP
CARDS, BOOKLETS, MOTTOES, ETC.
548 Spreckels Building, San Diego

AMERICAN BARBER SHOP, children's work
a special hair cutting 55¢ H. W. GROSS
Prop. S. C. St.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
8 W. Court, 5th and Broadway
Capital \$250,000.00 Surplus and Profits
\$600.00

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MISS A. M. HANIFORD
1115 Fourth Street

SOUTHERN HARDWARE CO.
818 Fifth St. Phone Main 5768

ARTHUR C. MCBRIDE
Automobile Repairing, General machine work
Tel. Main 4578, Corner State & F Streets.

BARKER'S BREADERY
High Class Bakery Goods
922 5th Street and 26th and University Ave.

BOARDING HOME FOR CHILDREN
Referred to as the 3638 30th St., San Diego, Cal. Hill 782-2

Bode's Nursery
1300 University Ave.
Fruit trees and plants suitable for San Diego

Jones-Moore Paint House
1286-71 5th Street, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Cleaning and Dyeing
E. BURGER
Free Call and Delivery. Tel. Hill 260-2

Original French Laundry
702 Front St. Telephone 668-63
FINISH—ROUGÉ—DRY—DRY WASH

THE BROWN BEAR
531 B Street—Table d'Hôte & in a Car
WILLIAMS BROS., 1156 2nd St.
Battery and Auto Electrical Work

JESSOP & SONS
Established 1861. Look for our Big Street Clock

CALIFORNIA

SAN DIEGO—Continued
One of the most complete stocks of
TOYS AND DOLLS
in San Diego
Make a small deposit and your selection
will be held until Christmas

HOLZWASSER INC.
Broadway at Fifth, San Diego

THE BOSTON STORE
S.M. Bingham
Fifth & G
"Something for Something in Jewelry Service"

G.H. Becker Co.
845 Fifth Street, San Diego
The economical place to shop for
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear
"THERE IS MORE FOR YOUR
DOLLAR AT BECKER'S"

**61 Departments Devoted to the Sale
of Dependable Merchandise.**

Holzwasser Inc.
Broadway at Fifth
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

HAMILTON'S
Grocers—Sixth and C

COMMERCIAL PRINT SHOP
H. IRVING VERNIER
Bancroft Bldg. 1st & Bdwy. Tel. Main 1184.

10 Complete Departments
Grocery, Fruits and Vegetables, Tea and
Coffee, Confectionery, Delicatessen,
Bakery, Toilet Articles, China and Glass,
Platedware, Cutlery, Kitchen
Utensils.

THE Hunt Mercantile Co.
111-112 State Phone 5

SAN PEDRO
S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
119 Sixth Street, San Pedro

SANTA ANA
Wiring, Fixtures and
Appliances
Next to Post Office

**Spurgeon Furniture
Company**
"Wher Price and Quality Meet"
Fourth and Spurgeon Streets

MODEL LAUNDRY
"All that the name implies"
Phone 104 908 East 5th St.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of
SANTA ANA
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

Padgham's
Bromwich
Shop
502 N. MAIN ST.

**CHARLES SPICER
& COMPANY**
Dry Goods to Wear
120-121 West 4th Street

The Betty Rose Shop
Ladies' Sil Lingerie Layettes
803 No. Sycamore

RUTHERFORD
Milliner and Hemstitching
112 N. Main Phone 968W

**The FARMERS & MERCHANTS
SAVINGS BANK OF
SANTA ANA**
Total Assets \$2,500,000.00

GOFF GIFT & ART SHOP
Heart of the Woods Incense
315 West Fourth Street

HILL & CARDEN
MEN'S & BOY'S
CLOTHING & FURNISHING

MRS. BEN E. TURNER
INSURANCE
194 West Fourth St. Phone 284

OVERLAND SANTA ANA CO.
1111 5th Street
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles
5th and Birch Streets

SPENCER COLLINS
"Men's Shop"
304 N. Main Near Third

C. H. CHAPMAN
Lumber Dealer
120 Bush Street Phone 128-3

RAPID LETTER SHOP
MULTIGRAPH—PUBLIC STENO.
413 North Main Street

W. A. HUFF COMPANY
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
H. W. THOMAS
Men's Shoes
210 West Fourth Street

BARR LUMBER COMPANY
Successor to Griffith Lumber Co.
Established 1878

CRESCENT HARDWARE COMPANY
For "RELIABLE GAS RANGE"
208 East Fourth Street

CHAS. F. MITCHELL
Wall Paper, Varnishes and Paints
209 East Fourth Street

MISS NELL ISAACSON
Piano Studio
424 W. Sprague Bldg. Phone 1458

P-E-T-E-R-S-O-N-S
The Store of Better Shoe Values
215 West Fourth Street

McCLAY IGNITION WORKS
All kinds of Battery & Electrical Repairing
Cor. First and Main Sts.

CALIFORNIA

SANTA ANA—Continued
A. G. FLAGG
Printer and
Bookbinder
Register Building,
Third and Sycamore
Phone 117

J. C. HORTON
FURNITURE CO.
"A Store—and More"
Main St. at 8th. Phone 282.

THE HOFFMAN
JEWELRY SHOP
218 WEST FOURTH STREET

W. I. STEWART
Public Accountant—Auditor
Income Tax—Systems
Suite 25—Smith Bldg. Phone 871

CARL G. STOCK
115 East 4th St.
JEWELRY—PIANOS
The New Edison Phonog. ph.

SANTA BARBARA
J. E. WHITE
Consulting Engineer
Examinations, Development and
Mine Management.
Both Building—907 State St.

SAN YSIDRO RANCH
Furnished bungalows of various sizes;
the back of the foothills among the orange
groves, overlooking the city. Large
dining-room, electric lights, hot and cold
water. Good tennis court. Six miles from
the beach. Two miles from ocean.
Books. Address MANAGER

The Hunt Mercantile Co.
106 Marine Street Linoleum

MARINE FURNITURE CO.
106 Marine Street Linoleum

10 Complete Departments
Grocery, Fruits and Vegetables, Tea and
Coffee, Confectionery, Delicatessen,
Bakery, Toilet Articles, China and Glass,
Platedware, Cutlery, Kitchen
Utensils.

**THE CHRISTMAS GIFT APPROPRIATE
YOUR PHOTOGRAPH**
The Gift That Is Always Timely
for FRIEND—for FAMILY—for YOU
Make Your Appointment by Phone

**INTERIOR DECORATING AND
DRAPERY FABRICS**
PETERSON & WHITE
120 East Carrillo St. Phone 472

EISENBERG'S
BOYS' CLOTHING
Eisenberg Building
State Street at Carrillo

A Shop of Varied Interest
104 State Street SANTA BARBARA
We Sell on Consignment
Antiques ELIA TAYLOR

THE RUNKLE SHOE CO.
FLORESHM
KEWPIE TWO-PIECE QUALITY
MODERN REPAIR DEPARTMENT
717 State Street

**EL CAMINO REAL MOTOR
CAR CO.**
(Incorporated)
Piece Arrow—Chalmers—Maxwell

BLAKE MOTOR CAR CO.
FRANKLIN—NAH—MARSHON
We Also Rent Cars Without Drivers
1330 State Street. Phone 268.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF SANTA BARBARA
The oldest National Bank in Southern California
We Pay 4 per cent on Savings Accounts

**THE COMMERCIAL TRUST &
SAVINGS BANK**
Commercial Trust and Savings Departments
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
LAYETTES
915 State Street Telephone 749

SANTA MONICA
Phone 21188

**BUSY BEE GROCERY, HARDWARE
AND PAINTS**
BATHURST & BATTERSON, Proprietors
1521 Santa Monica Boulevard
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

A. F. SHROPSHIRE
PLUMBING
1022 S. M. Blvd. Phone 22408

W. N. ROBIRDS
PAINTING AND DECORATING
1804 Seventh Street Phone 22607

MONTGOMERY'S
Formerly New Troy
Phone 21000

PACIFIC SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
Men's and Boys' Furnishings

OLIVER T. MCINTOSH
REALTOR
Denham Bldg. Main 926 Denver

MAKER OF MEN'S CLOTHES
CHARLES A. BAX
1426 15th Street Phone Champa 4600-J
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

FUEL W. H. TRESSEL FEED
Our Egg Mash and Mix Feed will please you.
4507 W. 38th Ave. Phone Gallop 4669

NEW FOOD STORE
A. L. DIGBY
TAILORING FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN
1517 Lawrence Street Home, Main 4830

JNO. E. HOOD
GREENWOOD GROCERY
Quality and Service Dr. 53

S. JOSEPH & SONS
400-402 WALNUT
Quality Jewelry Since 1871

MARGARET FOSTER
THE SHOPPE UNIQUE
Party Decorations
Exclusive Gifts

Turner Printing Co.
1419 Glenar St. Phone Champa 4012

Cascade Laundry Co.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Phone Wal. 1245
18th and Grand Avenue

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1655 Blake St. Denver.

GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYEHS
700 E. Colfax Ave. Phones York 466-5504
Our Cleaning is Unparalleled

Cascade Laundry Co.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Phone Wal. 1245
18th and Grand Avenue

H. B. TAYLOR
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
23 Bank of Santa Monica Bldg.

CALIFORNIA

SANTA MONICA—Continued
THE MERCHANTS
NATIONAL BANK
Santa Monica, Cal.

**WE transact a general banking business
Complete escrow department
Interest paid on time deposits
Information gladly given**

OCEAN PARK BANK
T. H. DUDLEY, President
COMMERCIAL and SAVINGS
ESTABLISHED 1902
THREE CONVENIENT LOCATIONS
OCEAN PARK

SANTA MONICA
VENICE
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
RENTALS INSURANCE

W. W. BENNETT
REALTOR
135 S. M. BLVD. COR. SECOND ST.

SUPERIOR DYE WORKS
604 Santa Monica Building Telephone 2512

SANTA MONICA DECORATING CO.
204 Santa Monica Ridge
Wall Paper—Paints—Artist's Supplies

OCEAN PARK GARAGE
177 Pier Avenue. Phone 6242

ALBRO—GOWNS
Hemstitching and Picotting
185 Pier Avenue

COLORADO

DENVER—Continued
HOFF-SCHROEDER
A Large DENVER Cafeteria
One of the Most Popular in the West
1545 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7007

PUEBLO
THE RUSHMER JEWELRY CO.
219 N. Main Manufacturing Jewelers
Silverware, Diamonds, Watches,
Your Jewelers for Over 30 Years.

BROWN HYDE SHOE CO.
508 N. Main Street Pueblo, Colo.
Shoes for the Whole Family

INDIANA

HAMMOND
POST GROCERY COMPANY
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Phone 2725 83 Williams Street

INDIANAPOLIS
Music with Meals
34-38 Circle Place

INDIANAPOLIS
HENRY ANDERSEN
JEWELER
ENGRAVING DIAMONDS

INDIANAPOLIS
F. B. HICKOK
PHOTOGRAPHER
State Savings and Trust Bldg.
5 East Market Street

TERRE HAUTE
The House of Foulkes Bros.
The Best Wear—That Men Wear
Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing
Courteous Salesmen

TERRE HAUTE
GEORGE NELSEN
Real Estate and Insurance
812 N. Tejon (Over Busy Corner) Phone 541

CHRISTMAS
CARDS and Gifts at The
BOOK & ART SHOP
310 Hagerman Bldg.

"THE REAL ESTATE MAN"
SEE—TAYLOR J. DOWNER

DENVER
SHOE REPAIRING
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. J. LAWLOW, Proprietor
Work called for and delivered without
extra charge.

WILLIAM M. MARRS, Realtor
210 Kittredge Bldg. Denver
1515 15th Street DENVER REAL ESTATE
\$100 FIRST MORTGAGE
NOTES FOR SALE

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ
DIAMONDS
EXCLUSIVE MOUNTINGS
COM SECURITIES

GOODHEART'S
BROADWAY LAUNDRY
"We return all but the dirt"
880 South Broadway Phone South 168

HAZEL A. WALKER
GRACE E. MILONE
2 Deliveries—10 A. M. & 8 P. M.

THE BLUE PARROT INN
DELICIOUS FOOD
1718-20 BROADWAY

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
ALL GRADES OF COAL
Lignite, Bituminous and Anthracite
Phone Main 5000 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

DANIEL HENDERSON
REAL ESTATE
Denham Bldg. Main 926 Denver

MAKER OF MEN'S CLOTHES
CHARLES A. BAX
1426 15th Street Phone Champa 4600-J
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

J. A. SNYDER, 208 2d Avenue

DES MOINES
Cascade Laundry Co.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Phone Wal. 1245
18th and Grand Avenue

JNO. E. HOOD
GREENWOOD GROCERY
Quality and Service Dr. 53

S. JOSEPH & SONS
400-402 WALNUT
Quality Jewelry Since 1871

MARGARET FOSTER
THE SHOPPE UNIQUE
Party Decorations
Exclusive Gifts

Turner Printing Co.
207 Kraft Bldg. M. 1900

Cascade Laundry Co.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Phone Wal. 1245
18th and Grand Avenue

H. B. TAYLOR
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
23 Bank of Santa Monica Bldg.

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

DES MOINES—Continued
FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS
KUPPENHEIMER AND
SOCIETY BRAND
Clothes
STETSON AND KNOX
Hats

MANHATTAN SHIRTS
VASSAR UNDERWEAR
Walnut St. Det. 5th & 6th. Des Moines, Iowa

HARRIS-EMERY'S
READY FOR
HOLIDAY SHOPPING

INDIANA

HAMMOND
YOUNKER BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS OF
HOMES, CHURCHES AND
BUSINESS BUILDINGS
Consultation Involved
No Obligation Whatever

YOUNKER BROTHERS
BANKERS TRUST CO. BANK
6th and Locust
Capital 1,000,000.00 Surplus 200,000.00

IOWA

IOWA

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS—Continued
CHRISTOPHER-PAGE CO.
"The Shop of a Thousand Windows"
HABERDASHERS
818 Hennepin Ave., opposite West Hotel

A. G. Reinecke
FURRIER
We have a complete line of Coats, Wraps, Caps
and Scarfs for Fall and Winter wear.
COMPARE OUR VALUES
23 Nickel Acre

**LAURA BAIRD'S THOUSAND
ISLAND SALAD DRESSING**
Made in my own kitchen.
Call Gladstone 2488 for information.

HARRIS BROTHERS
Plumbing—Heating—Electrical Contractors
217 West Lake Street

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY
91 St. 10th Street

PICK & FORTAINES
Real Estate and Mortgages
Office: 4218 Uptown Ave. So.

LAYER CAKES
300 12th Street. A. C. 6357

MOLLIN C. BARNON PLACE
Baco Sandwich and Pie Shop
503 Second Ave. So.

ST. PAUL

HUBERT W. WHITE
Incorporated
SHIRTMAKERS
Gentlemen's Furnishings,
Clothes, Hats
ST. PAUL
Fourth Street at Robert

MILLCREST CHOCOLATE SHOP
124 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

SODA FOUNTAIN SPECIALTIES
NOONDAY LUNCHES
Special attention given to After Theatre
Parties

M. MILLIS
Cedar 2798

SCHWARTZ BROS.
Our 8 in 1 Service Will Solve Your
Whole Problem
Launderers—Dyers—Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FUR FASHIONS
F. Stroh & Sonning
Victor & Stockholm
Fine Art Furrier
83 East Sixth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

ROBERT L. CARLEY
504 Pioneer Blvd.
Real Estate Insurance Loans
Care of Property

THEITS & GRANT
Interests of Non-Residents Carefully
Looked After

THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLAS Proprietor

BILLINGS

YEGEN BROS., INC.
DEPARTMENT STORE
BILLINGS, MONTANA

"CHRISTMAS GIFTS" SEM
O. O. NELSON
JEWELER
8 N. Main, Billings, Mont.

BILLINGS DYEHOUSE
DRY CLEANING
117 North 30th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

GREAT FALLS

Feidens
FRESH BAKED

THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLAS Proprietor

217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

The National Laundry Co.
1000 1st Ave. N. Phone 4200

KENDRICK Paints Good Signs
Phone 6857 20 2d St. N.

GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.
5 Third Street North, Liberty Bldg

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Balloon Number Two

Copyright, 1922, by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

THE dormitory door of Decker University School stood open to the balmy air of an early autumn day. The entrance led to a large central hall which, with its piano, books, pictures, and comfortable divan before a wide hearth, was the favorite gathering place for both teachers and students.

It was the first day of school. Mrs. Carman, who had charge of the study hall for Upper School and whose suite was on this floor, stood outside her door, talking to some of the older boys about their vacations.

"Bert Bennett from Chicago!" burst upon them, as a swagger youth swung his sultana into the hall and faced Mrs. Carman. "You've heard about me, probably. I've got a room engaged here; made all arrangements a month ago."

"I hadn't heard about your coming," replied Mrs. Carman, a smile quivering about her lips, "but of course Mr. Sewell has," and she directed him to the principal's office.

"Humping hypocrites!" exploded Glee.

"That wasn't precisely a fortunate entrance," admitted Mrs. Carman, "but he may not be as bad as he seems. Let's wait and give him a chance."

"He'll get a chance to learn a few," It took a matter of importance to wring that much of a remark from Chatter, who had won his name because he never spoke if he could make a smile do.

Bert's Breezy Manners

At dinner Bert was put next to Mrs. Carman. His manners proved quite keeping with his breezy entrance. He talked more than Mrs. Carman, Mr. Sewell and all the other seven boys at the table put together.

At this time of year, the talk naturally ran on football, and here especially Bert immediately took the center of the stage.

"Got a good team here?" and, not waiting for an answer: "It'll have to go some to beat the one I played on at Wilbur Military last year."

"What did you play?" asked Glee, who had held center against all comers for two years.

"That's pretty hard to say, for I played so many positions. If any place looked weak, the coach always chased me into it, for he knew what I could do."

"Ever play half?" questioned Bob Hartley. That was his position so far.

"Sure! The last game I played I ran 85 yards for a touchdown. Ran right away from my interference."

"Huh!" A grunt from Chatter this time.

Bert repeated the statement, adding: "That's my great trouble—interference can't keep up with me."

"Ever play guard?" drawled Old Tom, as though he felt that his place on the team might be lost to this new wonder.

"Bet your life! Guard and tackle both, and nobody ever got through me, let me tell you!"

"You're just the man Capt. Fly Ford's looking for," said Bud Knight, a six-footer who played right tackle. "Somebody gets through me every game and we've never had a fellow on the team yet that somebody didn't get through sometime. If you can hold like that, you've got every position on the line cinched," and the poor boy didn't even seem the sarcasm.

On the way out of the dining-room, Old Tom drawled to Mr. Sewell, "I'd rather see a fellow show what he can do than hear him talk so big about it."

At Practice With the Squad

The next night Bert was out with the squad and his voice could be heard above all the others, even Coach's, but the fellows, on the sides, watching practice, while they made all sorts of fun of his loud-mouthed egotism, admitted that he made some good catches, got down under punts with speed, held the ball well, and fell on it quickly when it was loose in his vicinity. Even the fellows on the squad were surprised that he made good at all, only, as Glee said later in the locker-room: "Can't he see that, if he does things, we'll find it out? He doesn't have to blow about it all the time."

Even then his loud, rasping voice rose from the other end of the locker-room, telling Coach how many punts he caught and how far he could have run them back in a real game.

Coach, a clean-cut, compact young man, the idol of the boys, let Bert go on for a time, and then, with icy coldness, remarked: "Anyone can catch punts in the open. I'm looking for a fellow who can get them and run them back against eleven strong men on the other side." And he walked off without even looking at Bert.

Bert Has Quieted Down

"What's wrong, Bert?" Mrs. Carman asked one night at dinner, a few weeks later, when Bert was astonishingly quiet.

Bert looked up, surprised at her noticing that anything was the matter.

"Better come and talk it out with me before the study-bell rings," she added.

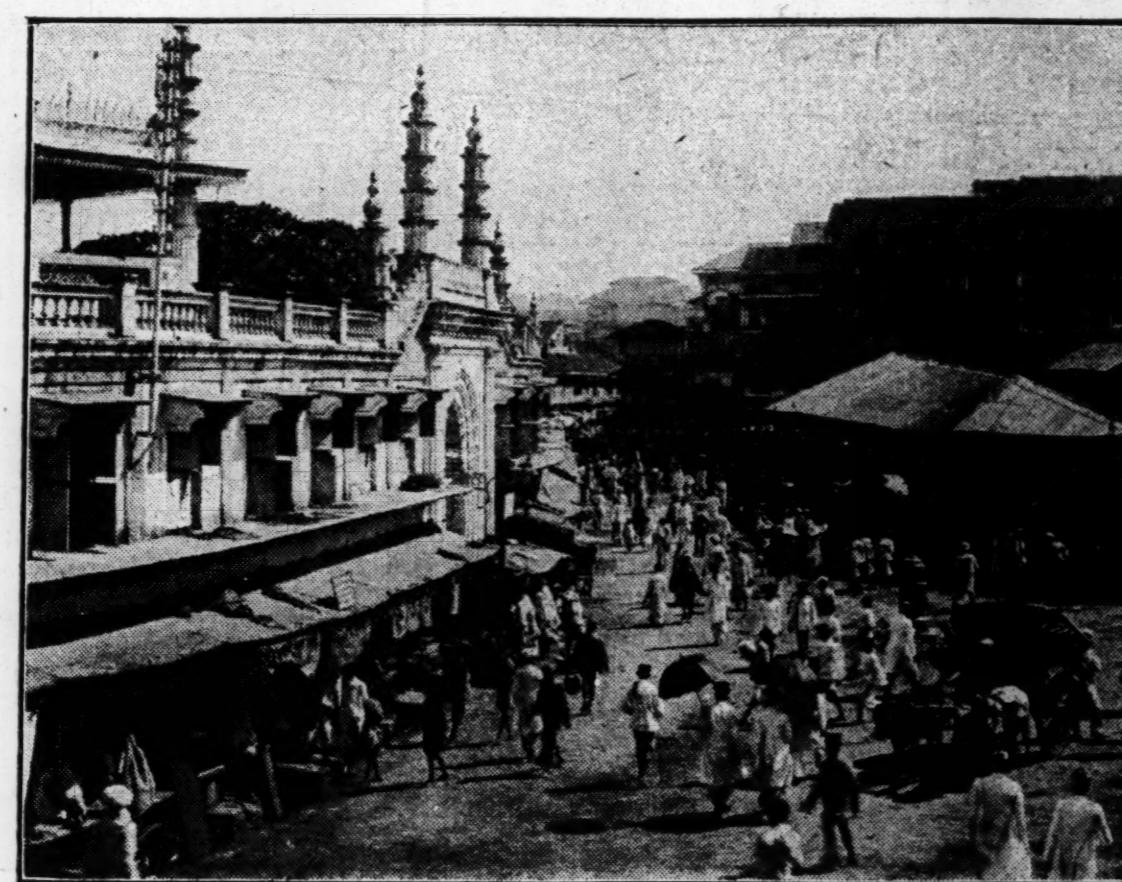
"I'll do it," and the boy's voice choked, an entirely new manifestation.

"Well, tell me all about it," Mrs. Carman said as, in her own room, she took up her sewing so as to make Bert freer to talk.

"I'm in all wrong here," he began as he threw himself into the morris chair.

"That's true, but how did you find it out?"

"Lots of ways. When I begin to tell anything, the boys stop everything and lean forward to listen with mouth and eyes wide open. I know now that they're making fun of me, but I didn't at first. If I tell a good joke, they never crack a smile, but they laugh fit to kill when I tell some little thing about myself that doesn't amount to anything. Besides, I don't get on with Coach. No matter how well I do in football practice, he never pays any attention to it. I don't believe he means to give me even sub on the second team. When



Typical Native Life in Old Hunaman Street

The Liverpool of the East

BOMBAY is the most southerly of a small group of islands, on the western coast of India. Or one should say it was an island, because clever engineers have connected it with the mainland and made it into a peninsula. It was England's first footprint in India, although one of her commercial companies was in possession of small trading posts. The island was part of the dowry of Catherine, the Portuguese Princess, who married Charles II. So little was it valued at the time that it was first leased to the East India Company, at an annual rental of £10. Today it is the second port in the British Empire, with a population of 1,723,552, and the capital of a province as large as France, consisting of native states as well as British territory. At one time, too, it had dependencies far away in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Bombay Island has been likened to an outstretched hand, laid palm upward. The thumb is Malabar Hill, which is terraced to the top, and adorned with beautiful houses and gardens. The forefinger is a peninsula, and between them is Back Bay, round which the city is built so as to face the Indian Ocean on one side. On the other is an arm of the sea, which is the harbor. To the east the view is bounded by noble mountains. In the beauty of its scenery Bombay ranks first among the cities of India. Its population is very mixed. Next in importance to the English are the Parsis, who wear white flowing robes and high, brimless hats of black or brown. The Hindus are the most numerous. Then there are Muhammadans, who wear green and gold turbans, and people from nearly every Oriental country, wearing their native dress. But one seldom sees a Chinaman. This marks Bombay from all the other cities of Southern Asia.

POLEMY, who lived just before the decline of the Roman Empire, called the western coast of India "a pirate coast"; and 12 centuries later, Marco Polo, another great traveler, described it in similar terms. To root out the pest, a marine was established at Bombay. The ships of this service took 13 years to clear out the corsairs from the coasts of India, and over 30 years to clear them out of the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and East Indian waters. To the Bombay Marine, too, commerce owes the maps and charts used for navigating these seas. It, therefore, policed and surveyed nearly half of the greatest trade route in the world. From 1856 up to the early part of the next century,

clined. During the American Civil War, therefore, it was to India that Lancashire turned for supplies. In five years Bombay's exports increased to an enormous total, and her wealth in proportion. It was in this prosperous period that some of Bombay's finest buildings and most enduring public works were designed and carried out.

The whole of the water front for five miles is one vast embankment, which, with the chimneys of her 70 mills, her fine municipal institutions, and magnificent public and commercial buildings, gives her the most European air of any city in the East. Unlike any other city in India, she has risen from the ground under English rule.

Bombay Island has been likened to an outstretched hand, laid palm upward. The thumb is Malabar Hill, which is terraced to the top, and adorned with beautiful houses and gardens. The forefinger is a peninsula, and between them is Back Bay, round which the city is built so as to face the Indian Ocean on one side. On the other is an arm of the sea, which is the harbor. To the east the view is bounded by noble mountains. In the beauty of its scenery Bombay ranks first among the cities of India. Its population is very mixed. Next in importance to the English are the Parsis, who wear white flowing robes and high, brimless hats of black or brown. The Hindus are the most numerous. Then there are Muhammadans, who wear green and gold turbans, and people from nearly every Oriental country, wearing their native dress. But one seldom sees a Chinaman. This marks Bombay from all the other cities of Southern Asia.

Kiddies' Plaist

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Mama's standing on the stair
Calling "Sleepyhead,
Come now, mama's teddy bear.
Time to go to bed!"

No sooner is my goodnight said.
Than . . . so quick it's queer.
It's "Morning, little sleepyhead,
Time to get up, dear."

T. Morris Longstreth.

Fall on Our Farm

IT IS fall on our farm. The corn is very yellow and the men are tying it up into shocks. There is a haze over everything. The sun is milder and the wind is very fresh and cool. The woodbine is red and the squirrels are going around as fast as they can. Our squirrels run very fast. They run faster than anything I ever saw. They are red squirrels with fluffy tails. The men work in the cornfields all day. I stand by our corn crib door and look at the field where they are working. The pumpkins are ripening on the ground by the corn shocks and the field mice are running between the leaves.

Everything is very quiet. The locusts are not singing any more. They stopped singing at the end of summer. Every morning except Saturdays and Sundays the children go to school with their books in their bags. The goldenrod has gone and no longer can the children stop and pick bunches for teacher. Some of us take her red apples. I should like to take teacher a pet squirrel, only the squirrels won't stop running long enough for me to catch them. I tell teacher that I will surely bring her a pet squirrel some day. But teacher says that she would rather have apples.

Mother is canning fruit. When I get home from school at night, I set

Bombay was recognized as "the seat of the power and trade of the English nation in the East Indies." Then, for a period, its importance was eclipsed by Calcutta.

But, with the cutting of the Suez Canal, Bombay became the port of call and departure of all English sailors and troopers, and the greatest shipping center in the East, with the cutting of the precipitous Bar Ghat, which shut her off from the main part of India, she became the terminus of the Indian railway system. Then Bombay is one of the world's cotton markets. Even in the eighteenth century the East India Company exported cotton to England and China, but, when the United States began to grow it on a large scale, the Indian output de-

What Happened on Aunt Stella's Day

"HURRAY! Huray! It's Aunt Stella's day," sang Ruth Estelle, as she finished her breakfast and skipped into the kitchen to help wipe the dishes for Mother Leonard.

"She wants you to come over and have lunch with her today," smiled Mother Leonard, which made Ruth Estelle hurry faster to get the dishes done.

"About 11 o'clock, after she had put on her new blue plaid dress and the blue ribbon that matched, and put three dolls, a Teddy bear and a fat kitten to sleep in the carriage, Ruth Estelle started for Aunt Stella's house.

She walked straight down to the end of her street, turned one corner, then went straight ahead until she came to a street where there were big trees and flowering bushes, a tiny brook and four houses. The last one of the four was where the aunt lived.

"She wants to give you three dolls, the pretty cloth, glad to have napkins

for the party she had already planned to give for the three dolls, the Teddy, and the fat kitten, and maybe invite

"You do think of the nicest things every time it's your day," smiled Ruth, and she went earnestly to work on the pretty cloth, glad to have napkins

for the party she had already planned to give for the three dolls, the Teddy, and the fat kitten, and maybe invite

"The sun is going down," said Aunt Stella after a time, when Ruth's fingers had been busy, while she listened to her aunt's soft, clear voice reading a story about bees and butterflies.

"I suppose it is time for me to go," signed Ruth Estelle, getting up and

washed the dishes and cleared the table. The side piazza was cool and sweet, surrounded by bushes, so there they both went. Aunt Stella taking a book and a basket.

"I thought you might like to have some napkins like mine," she said, as they sat in the hammock, "so here are some of the same blue cloth; and, if you'll sew them, I'll show you how to make the same hem with this yellow thread. I will read aloud to you while you are finishing them."

"You do think of the nicest things every time it's your day," smiled Ruth, and she went earnestly to work on the pretty cloth, glad to have napkins

for the party she had already planned to give for the three dolls, the Teddy, and the fat kitten, and maybe invite

"The sun is going down," said Aunt Stella after a time, when Ruth's fingers had been busy, while she listened to her aunt's soft, clear voice reading a story about bees and butterflies.

"I suppose it is time for me to go," signed Ruth Estelle, getting up and

looking with great satisfaction at the two napkins she had finished.

"Let's have a good sing-song together," suggested Aunt Stella, "and then I'll fix your flowers."

Both the Estelles loved to sing, and they sang all sorts of jolly songs together in the little time that remained.

"I've had a lovely time," said Ruth Estelle as she was ready to go.

"Here are the other two napkins which I really made for you," smiled her aunt, bringing out the two they had used for dinner, "and here is the little yellow basket, and the two pink shells, and the two yellow candles with the two cork. In the basket you will find some of those cakes you frosted, to give to your mother. I know she will be pleased to find that you frosted cakes and made two napkins all in the same day."

Ruth Estelle's dark eyes were shining like stars as she took the surprise package, saying gratefully, "I've every little girl in the world had an Aunt Stella's day every week!"

L. R.

Things to Do in Late Autumn

ALTHOUGH there is not much growth amongst the plants in almost English gardens at this time, there is a great deal of useful work that can be done in every garden whenever the weather is fine; and it is far better to spend just a short time, every few days, than to wait for several weeks and then try to do a great amount.

In the flower garden, November is a good month for transplanting, because most of the flowering plants are resting now, and to move them from one part of the garden to another does them no harm at all.

If you have any large masses of perennial plants in the border, such as Michaelmas daisies, peonies, phloxes, iris, and anemones, you can make new plants from these quite easily. All that you have to do is to dig up the root-masses bodily with a spade, divide them carefully into three or four smaller clumps, and then plant these wherever you want them.

"See shells, of course," replied her aunt, and she opened a drawer and brought out two big, pink, fanlike shells and put them at the two places on the table.

"The biscuits were served in baskets, like this," continued Aunt Stella, and she put on the table a small basket, painted yellow with a blue border. Ruth was busily putting the knives and forks in their places, but her dark eyes grew bigger and bigger as Aunt Stella talked.

"There were tiny cakes with yellow frosting, served on a blue plate," said Aunt Stella, getting a blue plate, "and the cakes are in the pantry; but I thought perhaps you would frost them for me. The yellow frosting is in that bowl!"

"I could never guess," laughed Ruth Estelle, tying on the yellow apron that Aunt Stella kept especially for her.

"See shells, of course," replied her aunt, and she opened a drawer and brought out two big, pink, fanlike shells and put them at the two places on the table.

"The biscuits were served in baskets, like this," continued Aunt Stella, and she put on the table a small basket, painted yellow with a blue border. Ruth was busily putting the knives and forks in their places, but her dark eyes grew bigger and bigger as Aunt Stella talked.

"There were tiny cakes with yellow frosting, served on a blue plate," said Aunt Stella, getting a blue plate,

"and the cakes are in the pantry; but I thought perhaps you would frost them for me. The yellow frosting is in that bowl!"

"I could never guess," laughed Ruth Estelle, tying on the yellow apron that Aunt Stella kept especially for her.

"See shells, of course," replied her aunt, and she opened a drawer and brought out two big, pink, fanlike shells and put them at the two places on the table.

"The biscuits were served in baskets, like this," continued Aunt Stella, and she put on the table a small basket, painted yellow with a blue border. Ruth was busily putting the knives and forks in their places, but her dark eyes grew bigger and bigger as Aunt Stella talked.

"There were tiny cakes with yellow frosting, served on a blue plate," said Aunt Stella, getting a blue plate,

"and the cakes are in the pantry; but I thought perhaps you would frost them for me. The yellow frosting is in that bowl!"

"I could never guess," laughed Ruth Estelle, tying on the yellow apron that Aunt Stella kept especially for her.

"See shells, of course," replied her aunt, and she opened a drawer and brought out two big, pink, fanlike shells and put them at the two places on the table.

"The biscuits were served in baskets, like this," continued Aunt Stella, and she put on the table a small basket, painted yellow with a blue border. Ruth was busily putting the knives and forks in their places, but her dark eyes grew bigger and bigger as Aunt Stella talked.

"There were tiny cakes with yellow frosting, served on a blue plate," said Aunt Stella, getting a blue plate,

THE HOME FORUM

When There Was Little to Read

"How the eighteenth century would envy us," says Mr. Lyton Strachey, "our innumerable novels, our biographies, our books of travel, all our easy approaches to knowledge and entertainment, our translations, our cheap reprints! In those days, even for a reader of catholic tastes, there was really very little to read."

What was it like, then, to live in London one hundred and fifty years ago, and to be a lover of books? How did the reader's life differ from that of London or of Boston today? We know that there were giants of scholarship in that time and place—mighty and impassioned readers who bestrade that narrow world of print like colossi. Did they rush and trample in a few brief years through all, the world's great pages, and then sit sighing for more literary realms to conquer? Well, if so, we have not heard their sighs.

One thing we should do well to remember and allow for: our literary forefathers did not bewail the lack of writers—say Shelley, or Byron, or Dickens—of whom they had never heard. If theirs was indeed a narrow world, they were mercifully spared from knowing it. The fact that John Masefield was denied them did not disturb the self-satisfaction of that most complacent of centuries. They did without Tolstoy and Masterlinck with never a murmur. They did not feel any the poorer without Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells any more than we feel the injustice of time which shuts us off from the still nameless and fameless luminaries of our own future. Rather, they seem to have been content with what books they had—with Chaucer and Spenser and Shakespeare, with Milton, Locke, Hume, Gibbon, Gray, and a few others. But this is to mention their English treasures alone. The cultivated reader of the time was likely to know Latin, Greek and Italian. He was certain to know French almost as well as he did the mother tongue. This extended his resources considerably. He had Virgil and Horace, Homer and Sophocles, and possessed them more fully, perhaps, than we do today. Dante he had, and Petrarch, Rousseau, Voltaire, Montaigne. Was not this reading enough? Our newfound treasures of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in one way of looking at them, have not really enriched us beyond our ancestors. They have only made us drop much of the wealth they possessed in exchange for things of more questionable worth.

But let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that now and then some indefatigable reader of those days did actually come to the outer boundaries of the world's good reading. Let us imagine the situation of a man in those simpler days who has really "ransacked the ages, spoiled the climes, and gained him the gains of various men." He has read through everything, let us say, which in his

time is thought worth reading. What then? Do we feel sorry for him? Not if we know what true reading is. On the contrary, there is not one wise and seasoned reader of us all who would not gladly stand in his place. For it is at just the point where he stands that real reading begins. He has explored and opened up a great country, he knows its highways and by-paths and Pisgah-heights, and now he is at last ready to enter in and possess it. After carefully investing the capital of his long toil he is about to begin drawing dividends of joy. No page that he turns hereafter will be cold and strange to him, but every golden sentence will glow with memories of past delight. Happy man! Now he can begin to re-read.

This privilege is denied to us. It was not a man of our time who said that whenever a new book appeared he read an old one. The readers of our day are disinherited, for they never get back to the old books.

No tireless and intrepid Balboa of letters will ever again stand on the outer confines of the world's literature where all the book trails run out and stop, and then delightedly retrace his steps. The horizon that seems to bound the vast plains of our modern literature moves with us as we read.

Having found it hard to work up much compassion for the readers of England a century and a half ago, we might try an earlier period and a place remote from centers of publication—say Boston of the seventeenth century. Picture, then, a frontier town perched precariously between the wilderness of sea and the wilderness of forest. Printing presses, libraries, book-shops, are one solid month of tossing waves away. There is hard work for all who live in that little town, stern preoccupation, little wealth, and less leisure. Yet there are some scholars there, and it is certain that they would like to read. Have they any books?

Although there were some few new presses in the colony, almost every volume on the shelves of the Harvard College Library or in private New England homes during the first century was brought over from England. How many of such books were there? Enough to satisfy any ordinary appetite. So active and unilitary a man as Miles Standish owned fifty volumes, all of which he must have brought with him in his own sea chest when he sailed from home. Another Pilgrim, William Brewster, had nearly four hundred books in 1642, and these, strangely enough, comprised several volumes of Elizabethan drama. Governor Winthrop of Boston had more than a thousand books in 1640, and this number was greatly increased by his learned son. The largest library, whether public or private, gathered together during the first century of New England history was that of Cotton Mather, one of the last of the "leviathans of learning." This collection has been estimated at about four thousand volumes. However, it may have been with the Londoners of a century later, this master of fifteen languages does not seem to have been ever idle for lack of reading matter. Frequently in his diary he mentions with grateful pride his "exceedingly well-furnished library, better than any man's in the land." One hopes that four thousand volumes seemed to him enough, as they would to any other sensible man.

Many of the books in the libraries of Mather and Winthrop were sent from England, either by friends or by look-jobs who were already eager, even in the seventeenth century, to secure so excellent a market as that of New England. Whenever a visit was to be paid to the Old Country the traveler was commissioned by all his literary friends to purchase all the new books. Very soon, however, these cumbersome methods became unnecessary, for Boston herself became an important center of book trade. What appears to have been the first bookshop in the town that of Hezekiah Usher, was established within seven years of the founding of the Colony. In thirty years its owner amassed a fortune of fifteen thousand pounds, equivalent to at least a quarter of a million dollars. How much of this had come to him through the sale of books, in which he had at first no competitors, is uncertain, but we do not know that he had any other source of income. This fact alone would seem to show that many books were bought in early Boston, and that the margin of profit was high. Usher's success soon attracted rivals, and during the last quarter of the century no fewer than twenty-four bookshops were established in the town. Probably not all of these survived for long, but it is clear at any rate that there were enough to serve a town of thirty thousand persons.

If these were the conditions in a frontier settlement in the seventeenth century, it seems likely that any one who made diligent search for books in London a hundred years later would find enough to read. If one were to ask himself, indeed, at what time in history the lines of readers have been cast in the pleasantest places, he might reasonably select the eighteenth century, the time when there were still so few good books that an earnest student might "take the world as his parlor," but not too few. What one feels about that century, which strove so successfully to observe moderation and measure in all things, is that its books were just enough. We are embarrassed today by our riches. Mr. Strachey's compassion for the readers of that leisurely time may remind one somewhat of the attitude of a multimillionaire toward a man whose income is only ten thousand a year.

Advertised rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of reporters and illustrators for publication, and all rights for publication must be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily
Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions \$1.00 per year, postage paid, to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, and all correspondence for publication, must be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of reporters and illustrators for publication, and all rights for publication must be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now sold may do so by applying to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

North America	Other America	Europe
Up to 16 pages.....	1 cent	2 cents
" 22 "	2 cents	4 "

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWSROOMS
EUROPEAN: AMBREY HOUSE, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 33rd and Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 200 Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York, 21 East 40th St.
Cleveland, 512 Euclid Building.
Chicago, 1455 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 100 Merchants National Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle, 958 Empire Building
London, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DE HEROLD DES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U. S. A.

On Literary Form

The four cardinal points of literary form are description and presentation, poetry and prose.

The first of these two antitheses presents no difficulty. We readily understand that a story can be conveyed to us by the method of narrative description: it is a narrator who is speaking throughout, and the incidents are concealed to be over and

before the narration commences.

The discrimination between the two meanings of "prose" and the traditional confusion of "poetry" with "verse" are points of vital importance to literary theory.—Richard Green Moulton, in "The Modern Study of Literature."



Reproduced by permission of the artist

A Street at Séumur, From a Drypoint by Martin Hardie

On the other hand in such literature as drama the speakers are, not any author or narrator, but the imaginary persons of the story that is being dramatized; and the incidents, instead of belonging to the past, are presented as happening before our eyes. A story-teller can deal with the different parts of a past story in any order he pleases. But the action of a drama can never go back in time; its parts must appear successively as they happen from beginning to end. The words "description," "presentation," ought to be carefully used. It is a common mistake to say that Shakespeare "describes" Hamlet as vacillating in character. But Shakespeare has not told us anything whatever about Hamlet; had he done so we might have been spared many wearisome commentaries. What he has done is to contrive that Hamlet's own speeches and actions should present him to us, as vacillating or otherwise. The distinction is an elementary one in literary art.

The other antithesis of poetry and prose introduces us into a region of literary discussion full of difficulties and needing great caution. The utmost confusion is found to prevail in critical discussion of these terms.

The source of this confusion is very simple. In the exigencies of language the word "prose" has had to do double duty: there is the "prose" that is antithetic to "verse," and there is the "prose" that is antithetic to "poetry."

This has had the effect of identifying "poetry" and "verse" even in the most cultured minds. The readiest way to free ourselves from this confusion is to open a volume of Shakespeare and turn over the pages. The reader's eye tells him that there is in these plays as much prose as verse: yet no one supposes that Shakespeare ceases to be a poet when—perhaps in the middle of a scene—he passes from verse to prose.

The ordinary use of the term has gone so perfectly astray that it seems almost hopeless to recover correctness. Yet the very founder of literary criticism, Aristotle, with his usual sagacity, has uttered a warning against this very confusion.

An historian and a poet do not differ from each other because the one writes in verse and the other in prose; for the history of Herodotus might be written in verse, and yet it would be no less a history with meter, than without meter. But they differ in this, that the one speaks of things which have happened, and the other of such as might have happened.

The discrimination between the two meanings of "prose," and the traditional confusion of "poetry" with "verse," are points of vital importance to literary theory.—Richard Green Moulton, in "The Modern Study of Literature."

MARTIN HARDIE, of course, knows all about etching and drypoint and prints generally—in fact, what he does not know may be called hardly worth knowing.

No wonder that he lights upon a series of very attractive subjects whose picturesque qualities, transcribed by his skilful hand, combine to make a thoroughly enjoyable picture.

Witness the above old rambling street, with its lower regions in deep shadow, whereas a southern sun lights up other parts of the quaint houses. How well the artist has conveyed the sharp corner of the left hand house, with small and simple means, a few lines in many cases sufficing to give the very effect he must have desired.

The eye rests with particular pleasure on the old roofing, decrepit and out of line, and on the solitary chimney wedged in between the two houses, and on which the beholder's attention is involuntarily centered.

But the open café must not be overlooked; its little group of customer and attendant, though with a very narrow compass, quite holds its own, and merges into its surroundings as part and portion of the scene.

Borrow's Method and Defoe's

I remember a long talk I once had with him upon the method of Defoe as contrasted and compared with his own method in Lavengro, The Romany Rye, and Wild Wales, and the method of other writers who adopt the autobiographical form of fiction. He agreed with me that the most successful of all stories in the autobiographical form is Robinson Crusoe, although Jane Eyre, David Copperfield and Great Expectations among English novels, and Gil Bias and Manon Lescot among French novels, are also autobiographical in form. It is of all forms the most difficult. But its advantages, if they can be secured without making too many artistic sacrifices, are enormous. Flexibility is, of course, the one quality it lacks, but, lacking that, it cannot secure the variety of picture and the breadth of movement which is the special strength of the historic form.

The great pupils of Defoe.

Edgar Poe, Wilkie Collins, Gaborian and others, recognize the immense aid given to illusion by adopting the autobiographical form.

The conversation upon this subject occurred in one of my rambles with Borrow and Dr. Gordon Hake in Richmond Park, when I had been pointing out to the former certain passages in Robinson Crusoe where Defoe adds richness and plausibility to

the incidents by making the reader believe that these incidents will in the end have some deep influence, spiritual or physical, upon the narrator himself.

Borrow was not a theorist, and yet he took a quaint interest in other peoples' theorisings. He asked me to explain myself more fully. My reply in substance was something like this:

Although in Robinson Crusoe the autobiographer is really introduced only to act as eye-witness for the purpose of bringing out and authenticating the incidents of the dramatic action, Defoe had the artistic craftsmanship to make it appear that this was not so—to make it appear that the incidents are selected by Crusoe in such a way as to exhibit and develop the emotions moving within his own breast. Defoe's apparent object in writing the story was to show the effect of a long solitude upon the human heart and mind; but it was not so—it was simply to bring into fiction a series of incidents and adventures of extraordinary interest and picturesqueness—incidents such as did in part happen to Alexander Selkirk.

Defoe was a much greater artist than he is generally credited with being, and he had sufficient of the artistic instinct to know that, interesting as these external incidents were in themselves, they could be made still more interesting by humanizing them—by making it appear that they worked as a great life-lesson for the man who experienced them, and that this was why the man recorded them.

In reply to my criticism, Borrow said, "May not the same be said of Le Sage's Gil Bias?"

And when I pointed out to him that there was a kind of kinship between the two writers in this particular he asked me to indicate in Lavengro and The Romany Rye such incidents in which Defoe's method had been followed by himself as had struck me. I pointed out several of them. Borrow, as a rule, was not at all given to frank discussion of his own artistic methods, indeed, he had a great deal of the instinct of the literary historian—more than I have ever seen in any other writer—but, lacking that, he had consciously in part and in part unconsciously adopted Defoe's method. — Theodore Watts-Dunton. From "Modern English Essays," edited by Ernest Rhys.

The Basic Quality

Fidelity in small things is at the base of every great achievement. We often forget this, and yet no more needs to be kept in mind, particularly in the troubled eras of history and in the crises of individual life.—Charles Wagner.

Right and Wrong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUPERFICIAL survey of the ap-

parent activities of evil might almost persuade one to think that right motives and deeds are sometimes hopelessly in the minority, if not quite

impotent. When, however, a community

or a world is shocked by some flagrant

outburst of evil, the ensuing expres-

sions of indignation show that there

are, after all, very firmly established

ideals of propriety, which society

is determined shall be respected. The

difficulty with the world's code of ethics

is, not that a sense of right is wanting,

but that humanity is not universal

standard of right. A deed which ap-

palls one person or nation may seem

the merest commonplace to another

person or nation, reared, unfortu-

nately, according to concepts of right or

wrong which are largely erroneous.

The human sense of right, as the

ethical category to which is attached

the sense of duty, is, therefore, neces-

sarily inadequate for a world's needs,

so long as this sense is not based on

divine Principle. It is only when right

is identified with good, and when good

is understood as divine and immutable,

that one can begin to see how there

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1922

EDITORIALS

AS FAR as we have been able to discover, Capt. W. H. Stayton, "managing director" of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, has been unknown to the political arena prior to his undertaking the task of overthrowing prohibition. But there may be predicted for him an interesting, if not a triumphant, future. He signalizes his entrance upon the conflict with certain statements the frankness of which is more refreshing than he could possibly believe the beverages which he hopes to bring back would be.

There has been cherished in this country an old-fashioned theory that the American people were self-governed. It is well known that universal suffrage is established by law, and as in the last presidential election some 26,786,758 votes were cast it has been the comfortable opinion of most people that at least a heavy plurality of this electorate would be necessary to effect any change in the basic law. But Captain Stayton surveys the field and finds this to be a vulgar error—comparable only in its enormity to the mistaken theory that "beer and light wines" are intoxicating. His conception of popular government is expressed in this statement given by him to the press:

There are forty-eight states, and two political bosses in each state, one within each party. That makes ninety-six men. Now, if I could convince those ninety-six men, my work would be done.

This does simplify the problem for the head of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment! It is much easier to convince ninety-six men than 15,000,000, especially when the ninety-six are politicians and the others mere citizens desirous of protecting their homes and their children from the destructive inroads of liquor. And it is well remembered how effective were the convincing arguments of the liquor power in the past among politicians. The leopard does not change his spots, and the methods which founded the corruption of our great cities upon the saloon are still available to those who wish to reinstate rum as the ruler. It is particularly noticeable, in this connection, that Captain Stayton frankly pins his faith upon the big cities as the chief centers of his agitation.

Nor is it the purpose of this ambitious proponent of the new legalizing of liquor to leave the decision to as many as ninety-six men. He sees clearly that amongst this number there is a small group that may exercise control. If he can get the "bosses," as he frankly calls them, of half-a-dozen pivotal states to declare that only a wet plank can save their party he feels sure that the national platform of that party will be constructed accordingly. The other party will then, of course, either do likewise or straddle the issue, and whoever wins, the triumphant return of "beer and light wines," with whisky, gin, and rum safely hidden beneath their protective garments, will be assured.

It is a pleasing prospect—for the brewers, distillers, and saloon keepers who have been outlawed by the votes of forty-six of the forty-eight states of the Union. Captain Stayton would give it reality by "convincing" something like eight or ten political "bosses." Might it not be the part of prudence for him to give a thought to the rest of the 28,000,000 voters in the United States?

EVEN those persons who have been persuaded that animal experimentation in its varied forms may more or less directly add to the sum of human knowledge, along what they regard as essential if not absolutely vital lines, abhor and denounce the cruelties which seem unavoidable to attend such experiments. And it is important to bear in mind the fact that convincing proof is still lacking that any of these so-called "humane" experiments, such as those

resorted to by vivisectionists and those who are at present active in seeking out new methods of manufacturing and administering poisonous gases, do not subject the helpless animals sacrificed therein to unnecessary and often terrible physical torture.

Time was, no doubt, when many who have since gained a clearer understanding regarded the opposition to such practices as weak sentimentalism. But this belief is no longer popular. The crusaders, the sentimentalists, have been reinforced and aided by the support of many practical physical scientists who are prepared to offer proof, first that the practices complained of are cruel and inhumane, no matter what may be claimed to the contrary, and that they are futile, useless, and of no real benefit to humanity.

The interesting disclosure is made that while the United States and other civilized countries are supposed to be bending all their energies to the pursuits of peace, and while their declared purpose is to make impossible a repetition of the casualty which shocked the world in 1914, there are being carried on in America, presumably under special permission from the War Department in Washington, experiments in developing new and fatal poisonous gases. It is admitted that in conducting these experiments use is being made of dogs and other animals, but it is insisted by those in charge that the methods applied are not cruel or inhumane because "the men and women who carry on the experiments are Christian men and women, practically all of them college educated, and among as fine people as this country possesses." It is not explained that the dogs upon which the experiments are made are aware of this.

Dr. Walter Hadwen, president of the British Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, before visiting in Bos-

ton after a protracted tour of the United States, availed himself of the privilege granted to inspect the experimental processes now being conducted at Edgewood Arsenal by what is somewhat ambiguously named the Chemical Welfare Service. Dr. Hadwen probably would not deny that his investigation was not undertaken without some prejudice. He makes the unqualified declaration that any gas experiment on any animal is necessarily cruel and inhuman. Who then, admitting the soundness of this expert view, stands ready to defend a practice which it is sought to condone in the name of necessity or patriotism? Do enlightened and peace-loving Americans approve this sacrifice on the altar of what was once so plausibly proclaimed as "preparedness," that steps may be taken to perfect for use at some future time the terrible machinery used to kill or destroy? It is no less patriotic to regard the processes being carried on at Edgewood Arsenal as an effort to defend and to perpetuate unthinkable and revolting cruelties and to magnify in the minds of men a belief in the need of death as the only safeguard to life.

This is the season of the year when, in nearly every part of the world, those who are inclined to insist that new theories should displace old theories and new methods should supplant old methods in the teaching and training of children and youths, are almost persuaded to recant. Later they may reassert their beliefs and even bring forward plausible and convincing evidences in support of their claim. But as the holiday season approaches they

realize that some influence has been quietly at work, call it sentiment, affection, tradition, unselfishness, or recollection, or whatever you will, that has won the popular jury to the side of the children and in favor of that reasonable indulgence which is not capable of being circumscribed by any arbitrary rule or regimen. As Thanksgiving Day approaches and the longer holiday season looms near, the thoughts of everyone are filled with emotions which the wise and considerate do not try to disregard, though some of us sometimes do try foolishly to disguise.

What is one to do with all the records that have been handed down containing perfectly legible and circumstantial accounts of these funny people, some large and some small, but many with as distinct places in history, in the estimation of those who do not care to pry into matters too closely, as the people described and discussed in less entertaining volumes? And what is to be done with those recurring and equally plausible accounts of these people who seem to have adopted quite modern ways and methods, and who speak English and sing songs set to music which children and grown-ups of these somewhat prosaic times can understand and appreciate? One, for instance, who reads the little book called "Fairy Grotto Plays," recently issued, may find substantiating proof in what Miss Stapp and Miss Cameron have written to support the theory that Mr. Barron did not intentionally cause Miss Adams, when she so convincingly essayed the rôle of Peter Pan, to mislead or deceive the thousands of children of all ages who heard her. Jelf, the love elf, finds his place in fancy or affection as he, bringing perhaps a somewhat more clearly defined message than that brought by Peter Pan, says:

How wonderful it is! Love's magic power!
It smiles in starry skies, in every flower,
In tender eyes—in every darkened place,
How it can lift the shadow from a face
And leave a joy instead!

But there remain, beside these more modern appeals to imagery which carry with them their own appealing lessons, simply adorning a moral with a tale, the classics, so called, the old friends which are always new, the works of the Grimm's, of Andersen, of Kipling and scores of others. Those of us who pretend that we have put off childish things would not care to give up the memories of happy days and evenings spent in the reading of these books. No more do we desire now to deprive those who find in them both pleasure and enlightenment of the experiences which we sometimes would be a trifle lonesome without. This is the season when one should realize that even though it is impossible to believe that there is nothing but happiness in all the world, the next best thing is to imagine that it is so. If no one ever thought of all the world and all its people being happy, surely that could never be. Surely it can do no harm just to "pretend" it!

IF EVER persistence brought success to a man in political life it has done so in a most conspicuous way to

Edwin Scrymgeour, one of the members of the British Parliament for Dundee. He has openly, squarely, and fairly captured the seat so long held by that brilliant orator, Winston Spencer Churchill, and has seen the guns of one of England's first statesmen recoil upon himself with "a smashing blow" which has staggered not alone

the parliamentarian who gave utterance to those words, but also the mass of people who had come to regard the ardent temperance advocate as a hopeless candidate for Westminster. For two decades, at least, he has placed himself at the mercy of the ballot box, and with every reverse redoubled his efforts to win the populace over to his point of view. In a liquor stronghold, such as is Dundee, the struggle has been great, for the problem has been to raise up to the dry platform a vast number of voters who are convinced of the evils of drink but who have not had the courage to translate their convictions into practice.

Little has been heard of Mr. Scrymgeour outside his native city. In Dundee, however, he is a figure of note. Zealous in his crusade for prohibition, he has lost no opportunity to attack the liquor barons in and out of the town council. At street corners the noise of traffic never cut short his appeal, nor in the press or on the platform

did the tirades of the liquor men ever make him flinch or lessen his ardor. Strong in his convictions, he enters Parliament with the avowed intention of waging battle against the brewers, and having at last won the fight in his own constituency, he is encouraged to make his voice heard to the greater audience of the Nation. To him the country looks for assistance in wiping out the liquor traffic. His untiring energy, his unbound enthusiasm, and his championship of a cause that is in need of a real leader are likely to act as a stimulus to a movement which aims to rid Great Britain of an evil that handicaps it severely in the race for commercial supremacy.

His motto throughout, as shown by his persistence, is summed up in the words: "He that endureth to the end shall prevail."

As is the custom after a national election, the prophets of gloom are busy throughout the United States with forecasts of woe to follow party reverses and the breaking-up of party lines in important states. The Republic totters; free institutions are doomed; democracy is a failure; the people cannot be trusted; all because this Honorable Senator was defeated, or that Honorable Representative was elected. The success of candidates nominated by the property-owning farmers betokens a war on property. The result in New Jersey proves that the American people do not want the Volstead law. The enormous majority for a prohibition enforcement act in Ohio, and the adoption of a similar law in California, show that the people do not know what they want. Everywhere there is evidence of impending disaster, due to the enforced retirement from public life of statesmen whose merits were not appreciated by their ungrateful constituents.

If viewing with alarm were not a long-established custom of American editors and politicians the people of other countries might incline to believe that the outlook for the United States was indeed gloomy. There does not, however, seem to be the slightest occasion for worrying over the fact that many voters expressed their dissatisfaction with national Administration policies and legislation. Elections in off-years usually result in precisely this sort of protest, and in this one there was manifested more a demand for a wider measure of liberalism than a condemnation of either party.

In so far as really important affairs of government are concerned, the protection of property rights and the preservation of all that stands for American institutions, there is no evidence that they are threatened by any manifestation at the polls. It may be that there are many citizens who, in the words of Matthew Arnold, "are impatient and favor precipitating things," but they propose proceeding along orderly lines to abolish grievances and remedy what they regard as defects in the existing order.

Industry and commerce need have no apprehension that even though a combination of the progressives of both parties in the Congress should agree upon a program of constructive legislation, there is danger of radical measures that might retard the restoration of business prosperity. Least of all is there any likelihood of the influence of the home-owning American farmers being exerted to procure the enactment of laws unfavorably affecting capital or industry.

WHEN the Psalmist undertook to measure life in terms of time he dropped from his mountain top of praise into what Huxley has described as the steaming valley of sense. He exchanged the boundless horizon for the paltry and finite calculations of materialism. Life measured in terms of years is life measured in terms of matter, symbolized in the fall of the sand through the hourglass or the ancient scythe-bearer stooping to his work. Do we really believe that the passage of time is life? Perhaps this question must be answered by each one for himself, but assuredly the answer we shall give will be not a creed couched in carefully-turned phrases but that which is afforded by the occupation we habitually pursue. The keener our pursuit of the ephemeral and sensational, the more likely we shall be to regard the Psalmist's words as an ultimatum, duly resented, perhaps, but none the less an ultimatum.

Let our work be of a different order, not the amassing of gain or the search after amusement, but the steady, tireless resolve to probe the real mysteries of life as expressed in those two words—love and truth. It is then that we see the triviality of time as a standard by which to measure life, and it is then that we press forward undaunted by the Psalmist's momentary lapse into worldliness, assured that a new standard of life is unraveling itself before us.

"Love is dearly bought," says one of Dostoevsky's characters; "it is won by long labor." Nowadays much is written about the strenuous life, and the argument is constantly before us that by crowding every hour we may achieve forgetfulness of the inevitable, the life contemplative being regarded as atrophied and inglorious. But is this strenuous life, so-called, synonymous with the long labor which wins the priceless pearl? Where can it lead, but to weariness and morbid egotism? When once, however, the standard of love is seen as the only standard by which to measure life, the strenuous life assumes a new aspect—that of patient, confident advance through all the encumbering difficulties and trivialities of egotism—

The threading in cold blood each mean detail,
And furbeske of half-pertinent circumstance—
There lies the self-denial.

Until the broader view, the larger horizon, unfolds before us we cannot hear and understand the Psalmist, as he turns from his time standard to his true métier of praise: "He brought me forth also into a large place; he delivered me, because he delighted in me."

Editorial Notes

ANALYSIS of Mr. Lloyd George's recent statement on the British elections discloses a hint of the former Prime Minister's future course which is not apparent on the surface. It will be noticed, that is to say, that after discussing the general aspects of the situation, he inquires into the causes of the failure of Liberalism. Finding them in the constant conflict that has torn the ranks of the Liberals, he offers the support of himself and his colleagues if the Independent Liberals desire to substitute co-operation for conflict. Should such a coalition come about, it would mean that there would be formed virtually a new party, the Center Party perhaps, composed of the Independent Liberals and the National Liberals, the latter being tantamount to Mr. Lloyd George's own party. This new party would then be in a position to throw its weight on the side of either of the other combinations in Parliament. In other words, there is an intimation in his statement of the formation of a new party which would be a decisively balancing power, and which, of course, would need a leader. For such a party there would be two possible leaders—Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George. Which of the two would it be?

ALTHOUGH Dr. J. Madison Taylor, professor of applied therapeutics at Temple University, Philadelphia, would like to have physicians endowed with mandatory authority to compel patients suffering from so-called acute infections to stay in bed and undergo prescribed medical treatment, it is fortunate that the inherent sense of liberty entertained by many Americans renders it extremely improbable that he will ever see his ideal materialized. Dr. Taylor would, moreover, make it compulsory for a patient to give a physician from a week to ten days to work out a course of treatment before displacing him by anyone else. He would have his medical brothers empowered by the court, backed by some sort of a medical-legal tribunal. "Something must be done," he is quoted as saying, "to prevent people from impulsively changing from one physician to another, and thus jeopardizing the lives of sufferers." Dr. Taylor seems, however, to forget that countless thousands of people feel confident that dropping the physicians has resulted in numberless cases in immeasurable benefits to sufferers. When the medical profession finds itself unable to back up its claims except by legal assistance, it had better look well to its stock in trade.

AMONG the many movements having as their aim the furtherance of peace, one concerning which little is known in the western world is the Council of the Federation of all Buddhists in Japan. This organization has a membership of some 50,000,000, and recently drew up a declaration of ideals and policy looking toward a warless world. This declaration is couched in simple but convincing language, and reads, in part:

The everlasting peace of men and the welfare of all nations is our fundamental goal. . . . We desire that all nations will devote themselves to the establishment of a peace system based on the principles of humanity and justice.

In view of such assurance America should not find it hard to encourage unstintingly Admiral Baron Kato, the Japanese Premier, in the maintenance of his policy, which has as its basis this concept of peace throughout the world. He has striven consistently to be true to the Washington treaties; of that there is no doubt. He has seen that the real power of a nation is not in its armaments, but in the moral force of its peoples. A new Japan is arising from the ashes of the old and is demanding recognition.

AT THE time when America is according a hearty welcome to Georges Clemenceau, listening to his version of many incidents which have occurred since the World War, and submitting to his stinging invective and rebuke, it is instructive to recall certain other incidents which he does not mention. For example, not long since France signed a separate treaty with Kemal Pasha and gave diplomatic and material help to the Turks for the purpose of destroying the Greek army, the only civilized barrier that stood between the helpless noncombatant Christians of Asia Minor and their complete annihilation by the Turks. Then France dispatched on a fast destroyer Franklin Boulleau, as special envoy to Turkey, and this man embraced Kemal Pasha upon the smoldering and bloodstained ruins of Smyrna and conveyed the sympathy, greetings, and rejoicings of the country at the complete triumph of Turkey over its victims. If he would permit himself to consider these facts, perhaps he would turn his broadsides upon France instead of America.

DESPITE all the efforts of anti-prohibitionists to make it appear that as much of the people's money in the United States is being spent for bootleg liquor as was formerly squandered in the saloons, a walk through the poorer sections of New York will bring an altogether different conviction. There it will be found that every store is occupied and that their rents have risen high above former levels, due to the enormously increased buying capacity of the populace, which has quit the saloon for the grocer, the butcher, and the clothier. The close to a billion dollars a year which was in the past spent for rum and its associates is now finding other channels. It is fact positive that the women folk, the wives and mothers of New York, now benefiting by the transfer of the weekly earnings from the saloon keeper to themselves, will never again permit the former conditions to prevail.

IF THE suit planned by Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas against the Ku Klux Klan, on the ground that the organization is a Georgia corporation not registered to do business in Kansas, results in a decision favorable to him, presumably the next point upon which a ruling may be necessary will be whether anything the Klan has so far done or intends to do can justly be characterized as business.

RECENT sentence of "the bootleg king" to two years in the Atlanta federal penitentiary, with a fine of \$10,000, is likely to make him wish he had only been the king's cup-bearer.

The Rule of 96 "Bosses"

The Children's Hour

The Hopeful Pessimists

Inhuman Experimentation

Edwin Scrymgeour's Victory

Measuring Life